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# CONSOLIDATION AND ENHANCED LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVE – CENTRAL REGION (CELI-CENTRAL)

QUARTERLY REPORT

APRIL 2013 – JUNE 2013



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**COVER:** A community leader participates in a parade to honor *campesino* culture in San Juan de Arama, Meta.

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## **DISCLAIMER**

The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.



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# ACRONYMS

CCI	Colombian International Corporation ( <i>Corporacion Colombia Internacional</i> )
CELI-Central	Consolidation and Enhanced Livelihood Initiative – Central Region
CMDR	Municipal Council for Rural Development ( <i>Consejo Municipal de Desarrollo Rural</i> )
CO	Contracting Officer
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
COMPOS	Municipal Council on Social Policy ( <i>Consejo Municipal de Política Social</i> )
CSDI	Colombia Strategic Development Initiative
CTJT	Territorial Committee on Transitional Justice ( <i>Comité Territorial de Justicia Transicional</i> )
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
DPS	National Department of Social Prosperity
EOT	Territorial Organization Scheme ( <i>Esquema de Ordenamiento Territorial</i> )
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOC	Government of Colombia
GRCT	Regional Consolidation Management Unit ( <i>Gerencia Regional de Consolidación Territorial</i> )
INCODER	Colombian Institute for Rural Development ( <i>Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural</i> )
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
JAC	Elected community leaders ( <i>Junta de Acción Comunal</i> )
MADR	Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OCAD	Decision-making body for the National System of Regalias ( <i>Órgano Colegiado de Administración y Decisión</i> )
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PBOT	Basic Territorial Organization Plan ( <i>Plan Básico de Ordenamiento Territorial</i> )
PICSC	Comprehensive Plans for Coexistence and Security ( <i>Plan Integral de Convivencia y Seguridad Ciudadana</i> ; PICSC)
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PNCRT	National Territorial Reconstruction and Consolidation Plan
POT	Territorial Organization Plan ( <i>Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial</i> )
REC	Regional Evaluation Committee
UACT	National Consolidation Unit ( <i>Unidad Administrativa de Consolidación Territorial</i> )
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars
USG	United States Government

# I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Having completed the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2013, the CELI-Central program has positioned itself to achieve the goals that were articulated in the FY 2013 Work Plan. This report highlights key advancements across all components, showing how CELI-Central is putting into practice a regional nucleus-based strategy of implementing complementary activities in order to ensure sustainable, holistic development in focal areas.

As of the end of the third quarter of FY 2013, CELI-Central has committed \$24,201,488 USD or 66% of the total of \$36,769,091 USD that is projected in the FY 2013 Work Plan. In the process, the program surpassed its work plan goals in terms of leveraging public and private resources. However, only 38% of the projected number of activities identified in the FY 2013 Work Plan were developed. This contrast highlights a shift in the CELI-Central program towards formulating larger-scale, broader projects to implement an integrated regional development strategy to achieve USAID's long term rural development vision.

While CELI-Central started out emphasizing short-term trust-building projects including small community infrastructure at the *vereda* (community) level, it has transitioned into developing integrated larger-scale activities that maximize coverage and impact. Grouping *veredas* into nuclei according to geographic, socio-economic and security conditions has enabled CELI-Central to strategically address common needs and promote regional integration and development. The needs identified by communities during *vereda* workshops served as a basis for the regional offices of Colombia Responde and the UACT to identify common themes and organize needs accordingly into Nucleus Plans, further prioritizing activities by taking into account institutional requests, the UACT's action plan, and CELI-Central's FY 2013 Work Plan.

One example of this comprehensive development approach is the school electrification activity in the *veredas* of Tigrera Alta and Marimbás in Cartagena del Chairá, Caquetá. Colombia Responde supported the installation of 8.5 km of medium voltage electric line, providing power to two rural schools and directly benefiting 40 students. This activity impacted not only the local schools, but 250 community residents who can now access the electrical grid by making minor updates to their homes. A model of collaboration and lobbying, this activity was developed under the leadership of the Municipality of Cartagena del Chairá with the support of Colombia Responde and the Chairá Cartagena Public Service Company. Continuing to support local and municipal leaders in addressing their communities' needs and identifying synergies with other incentives programs has helped facilitate local ownership over the development process and ensure that institutions have the capacity to sustain these gains.



# 2 CONTRACT HIGHLIGHTS

## 2.1 PROGRAM METHODOLOGY

**Participatory Methodology** – As of June 15, 2013, Colombia Responde has implemented a total of 413 *vereda* workshops, which have generated 7,149 possible programming opportunities for over 18,000 community members. Table 1 provides an overview of the scope of this effort in terms of *veredas*, participants and needs identified. It is important to note that, to avoid double counting, when participants identified a regional need this was only counted as one need in one municipality; also the number of needs identified during the workshops decreased as data was systematized and verified.

**TABLE 1: PARTICIPATORY METHODOLOGY RESULTS**

Municipality	Vereda Workshops	Participants	NEEDS IDENTIFIED					Totals
			Social Development	Infrastructure	Economic Development	Land	Good Governance	
Cartagena del Chaira	28	1451	42	154	67	3	0	266
La Montanita	9	817	15	56	15	0	0	86
San Vicente del Caguan	7	408	34	15	7	1	0	57
Total - Caqueta	44	2676	91	225	89	4	0	409
Ataco	65	3070	363	497	347	31	3	1241
Chaparral	64	1961	221	347	314	22	2	906
Planadas	31	1290	163	207	152	2	0	524
Rioblanco	45	1643	198	321	207	5	1	732
Total - Tolima	205	7964	945	1372	1020	60	6	3403
La Macarena	22	776	101	176	105	3	3	388
Mesetas	44	1718	170	364	176	8	5	723
Puerto Rico	11	327	29	70	22		1	122
San Juan de Arama	14	587	97	162	116	5	1	381
Uribe	21	920	114	229	127	7	14	491
Vista Hermosa	21	1146	98	177	138	14	24	451
Total - Meta	133	5474	609	1178	684	37	48	2556
Corinto	2	216	23	16	6	2	3	50
Caloto	6	870	36	25	9	1	1	72
Florida	4	643	29	26	16	4	3	78
Miranda	11	695	76	86	25	5	5	197
Pradera	4	266	28	29	11	9	4	81
Santander del Quilichao	16	1574	137	118	50	14	8	327
Toribio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - Cauca	31	2535	241	233	86	28	17	805
<b>Totals - CELI-Central</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>18649</b>	<b>1886</b>	<b>3008</b>	<b>1879</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7173</b>

**Nucleus Plans** – A nucleus is made up of *veredas* that are grouped together according to geographic, socio-economic and strategic security conditions, permitting the program to strategically carry out interventions to promote regional integration and development. The needs identified by communities during *vereda* workshops served as a basis for the regional offices of Colombia Responde and the UACT to identify common themes and organize needs accordingly into Nucleus Plans prioritizing activities per component among groups of *veredas* taking into account institutional requests, the UACT's action plan, and CELI-Central's Fiscal Year 2013 Work Plan. These Nucleus Plans will be reviewed with Community Boards so that they can utilize them as collaborative planning tools with municipal and departmental administrations. This



approach will facilitate community ownership over the process, thereby ensuring the plans' congruence and sustainability.

## 2.2 PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION

As detailed in Table 2, CELI-Central continued advancing towards its objectives over the past quarter, focusing on documenting beneficiary households and organizations. During the reporting period, 1,942 households were verified and documented as program beneficiaries, and CELI-Central achieved its LOP goal for a key indicator for the program—the number of public-private alliances created. This achievement reflects a concentrated effort to identify and nurture opportunities for economic growth in rural areas, bringing small producers together to take advantage of credits and incentives programs including MADR's Productive Alliances program. In addition to supporting the formation of new public-private alliances, the program is strengthening alliances that were already in place, enabling producers' associations to better adapt to and meet market demands with innovations and new technologies to boost

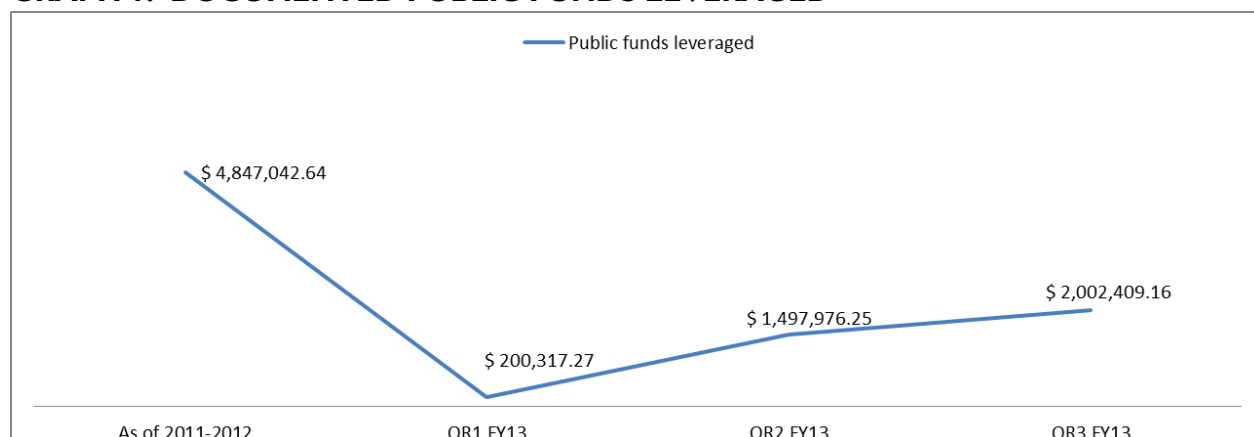
**TABLE 2: STATUS OF PRINCIPAL INDICATORS AND GOALS**

USAID Development Objective	Ind. #	Performance Indicator Name & Definition	TARGET LOP	QR3 FY13	CUMULATIVE LOP	% LOP
MI: Management indicator	MI-002	Vereda Workshops developed with the community to determine and prioritize activity portfolio	619	21	424	68.50%
DO-I: Civilian government presence in CSDI zones consolidated	DOI-006	Public funds leveraged in CSDI zones attributable to USG Interventions *	\$144,000,000	\$2,002,409	\$8,547,745	5.94%
	DOI-011	Number and percentage of people benefitted by national social programs implemented in CSDI	40,000	1,429	17,813	44.53%
	DOI-012	Number of beneficiaries receiving infrastructure improved services *	130,000	19,106	77,654	59.73%
	DOI-032	Private sector funds leveraged in CSDI zones attributable to USG Interventions	\$50,000,000	\$267,754	\$727,302	1.45%
	DOI-033	Number of private-public alliances formed	15	15	15	100.00%
	DOI-034	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (F 4.5.2-13)	25,000	1,942	1,942	7.77%
NCI: Non-contractual indicators	NCI-003	Number of USG funded strengthening activities for national, regional and local level public institutions	100	4	62	62.00%
	NCI-004	CELI Central resources committed to strengthening activities for national, regional and local level public	\$700,000	\$146,647	\$763,543	109.08%
	NCI-008	Resources committed as a result of pre-investment activities	4,000,000	23,092	23,092	0.58%
	NCI-011	Number of social infrastructure activities completed	300	1	11	3.67%

Note: \*The Target LOPs for these indicators reflect those proposed in the new PMP, currently under review by USAID.

As a result of executing medium- and longer-term projects CELI-Central verified and documented an increased leveraging of public funds (see Graph 1). These results become especially striking in the context of CELI-Central's progress against the goals laid out in its current work plan; please see Section 2.3: STATUS OF WORK PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013.

**GRAPH I: DOCUMENTED PUBLIC FUNDS LEVERAGED**



**Review and Evaluation Committees (RECs)** – This quarter, a total of 13 RECs were held in the regional offices—three each in Caqueta, Cauca and Meta, and four in Tolima. The presentation of fichas (activity proposals) was enriched by ample participation from local and municipal government representatives, as well as producers’ associations and departmental and national institutions involved in the proposed activities. The names and amounts of activities that USAID officially approved via Mission following the RECs are listed in Section 6.1: CONTRACTS AND GRANTS.

**Environmental Monitoring** – This quarter, several environmental requests were submitted to USAID for approval via the MONITOR information system. Fifty Categorical Exclusions were requested and the same number were approved (some from previous quarters), and 21 Environmental Reviews were submitted and eight were approved (some from previous quarters). Continuing with a yearlong effort, the team gave feedback to USAID in the form of suggestions, reports and other mechanisms as part of ongoing efforts to improve MONITOR.

Regarding follow up actions for activities currently under implementation, sixty-three quarterly environmental reports were requested, reviewed and approved in order to monitor the implementation of the Environmental Management Plans of the relevant activities; of these reports, 26 were from economic development activities and 37 from social infrastructure activities.

Taking into account that more and more environmental approvals will be needed and will require a plan for ongoing oversight as the program matures, CELI-Central issued an IQC in April. The environmental IQC began operation on April 1st with two main lines of action: first, to carry out the environmental training that derives from the environmental approvals in the case of Environmental Reviews; and second, to perform field visits to review the implementation of the environmental management plan. During this first quarter of the IQC’s operation, 652 people were trained during 24 training sessions and 25 field visits were performed for a total cost of \$25,816 USD.

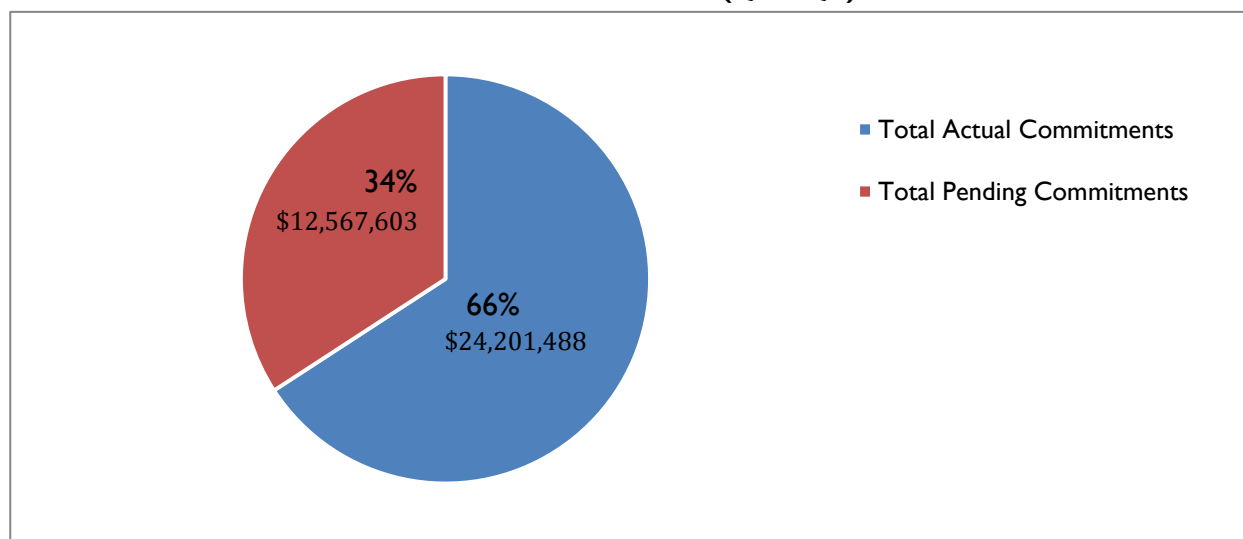


Students classify the positive and negative impacts of planned works, in Caloto, Cauca.

## 2.3 STATUS OF WORK PLAN FOR FISCAL YEAR 2013

This quarter, CELI-Central carried out a strategic exercise to measure its progress in implementing the FY 2013 Work Plan, and identify how and where to target its efforts during the final quarter. As illustrated in Graph 2, as of the end of the third quarter of FY 2013 CELI-Central had committed \$24,201,488 USD or 66% of the total of \$36,769,091 USD projected in the FY 2013 Work Plan. In the process, the program surpassed its work plan goals in terms of counterpart contributions leveraged from the public and private sectors; however, only 38% of the projected number of activities was formulated. This contrast highlights CELI-Central's shift towards larger-scale projects that support regional development strategies. This year, the CELI-Central team has focused on identifying synergies at the nucleus level in order to develop integrated larger-scale activities that have the greatest strategic impact.

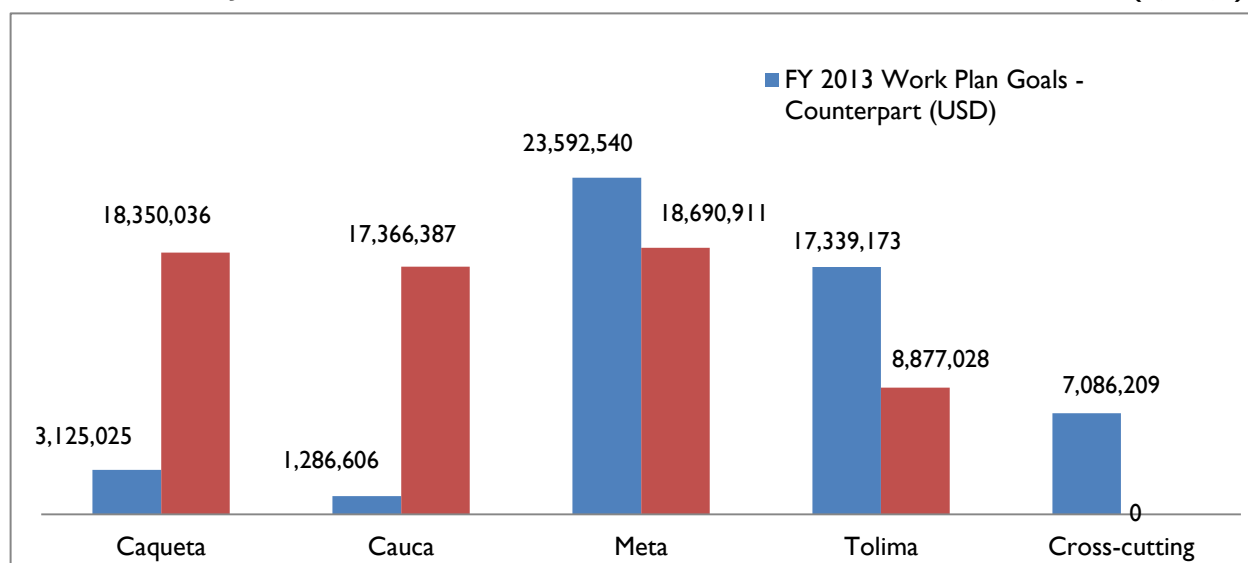
**GRAPH 2: TOTAL COMMITMENTS FOR FY 2013 (Q1 – Q3)**



As a result of CELI-Central's close collaboration with the UACT, municipal administrations and other government institutions, the program surpassed its work plan goals for counterpart support, leveraging significantly more funding than anticipated. Through training and technical assistance, the program is also ensuring that municipal administrations will have the capacity and knowledge to continue to apply for and obtain national resources to carry out local development projects. In order to adapt to changes in context, including information gathered in the course of implementing the participatory model and collaborating with government institutions, the Caquetá and Cauca regional offices formulated and received approval for larger-scale strategic projects that will be implemented over the LOP. CELI-Central has developed an ambitious action plan to formulate large-scale, integrated projects to meet its FY 2013 Work Plan goals during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year in order to help the regional offices of Meta and Tolima manage the political, financial and logistical constraints that they have faced in the development of their activities.

Graph 3 contrasts Work Plan FY 2013's goals in terms of USD committed by the end of the fiscal year (blue bars) to actual commitments (red bars) as of the end of June 2013. In Caquetá the leveraged counterpart funds were more than five times the stated goal, and in Cauca they were more than 13 times the goal. Even taking into account the fact that some of these funds related to Cross-Cutting activities that were not assigned to a specific region in the work plan, these gains are still quite impressive. The regional offices of Tolima and Meta are still working towards their annual goals, largely as a result of shifting priorities among their GOC counterparts resulting in decreased availability of counterpart funding and therefore fewer opportunities for activity development.

**GRAPH 3: PROJECTED AND ACTUAL COUNTERPART FUNDS LEVERAGED (Q1-Q3)**



\* Cross-cutting activities are projects (primarily events) that originate from CELI-Central's main office in Bogota. Since implementation occurred at the regional level, gains against this area were incorporated into regional gains.

# 3 ACHIEVEMENTS

## 3.1 NATIONAL AND REGION-WIDE INITIATIVES

### *Program Administration*

- **Setting a baseline**

The consulting firm Econometría presented the results of a baseline survey for the CELI-Central focal regions on June 12. The baseline will serve as a key point of reference in evaluating the program's impact. More than 20,000 surveys were carried out from 2011 to 2012 using an extensive questionnaire built on intervention objectives and the main pillars of the PNCRT. Findings reveal a low perception of security, little knowledge of formal justice channels, and a tendency to resort to alternative mechanisms for dispute resolution. Regarding citizens' perceptions of the different levels of government, the national level enjoyed the most positive perception, followed by the departmental level and trailed by municipal administrations. Municipal administrations also received a poor grade by participants in terms of their justice and citizen participation mechanisms; the Community Boards (JACs) were perceived more positively. It is evident that the low degree of accountability of local governments marginalizes the population, hinders participatory processes and creates distrust within the community. Respondents identified distance from populated centers and the low quality of education as some of their challenges, and it was accepted that public services and connectivity are generally deficient. Informal land ownership also proved to be a major challenge for respondents from all regions except for Cauca, in which 40.8% of respondents indicated that they have a formal title. Less than 1% of respondents in the CELI-Central region is involved in land formalization or restitution processes. Food security was cited as a significant concern. Respondents indicated that they were unlikely to associate, even for productive purposes, underscoring that distrust reaches the smallest units of community. The results of this study will serve as input for the CELI-Central's strategy, directing efforts to increase the presence and credibility of the state in the focal consolidation area, and addressing the most sensitive issues as identified by the baseline survey.

### *Economic Development*

- **Taking productive alliances to the next level**

On June 27, Colombia Responde held the second Workshop on Productive Alliances in Bogotá, creating a space for dialogue between MADR's Productive Alliances program and the entities involved in designing and implementing productive alliances in focal CELI areas. Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), UACT, USAID, and CELI program operators participated in the event, sharing experiences and identifying lessons learned. Participants emphasized the need to link productive alliances to other relevant MADR programs, as well as the need to establish linkages in the financial sector in order to facilitate access to credit. There are currently 98 MADR-supported productive alliances underway nationwide, and an additional 78 in the pre-investment stage. CELI-Central has supported 36 of these partnerships, 18 of which are under implementation and 18 in the pre-investment stage; each having an average of 44 direct beneficiaries. These alliances comprise a total of 4,563 hectares and have a total value of \$16.2 million. CELI-Central contributes 25% of funds, the public sector (primarily MADR) contributes 25%, and private producers associations and commercial partners the remaining 50% to sustain these alliances.

## Good Governance

### ■ Assessing progress across regions

Colombia Responde's Good Governance team meeting was held on May 9th and 10th, bringing together thematic specialists from the four CELI-Central regional offices with experts in Bogota to review advances against the Work Plan for Fiscal Year 2013 and set preliminary goals for 2014. Participants discussed the role that they can play in disseminating the CELI-Central Nucleus Plans to local communities, such as ensuring that the Municipal Councils on Rural Development (CMDR) and Social Policy (COMPOS) incorporate the strategies into their budget planning and that the Community Boards and indigenous government councils are involved in the dissemination process. As the program increasingly examines post-conflict scenarios, the social impact of activities will become increasingly important and the Good Governance component will have an important role to play regarding further empowerment of local institutions and the establishment of local participatory mechanisms. This includes and linking the plans with national resources through the Project Bank (*Banco de Proyectos*).

## 3.2 CAQUETA (CAGUÁN)

### Social Development

### ■ Connecting schools to the electrical framework



Students test out the new computers in Tigrera Alta and Marimbás

On April 19, representatives of the municipal administration of Cartagena del Chaira, the Administrative Unit for Territorial Consolidation (UACT) and Colombia Responde, attended the inaugural ceremony of the school electrification activity in the *veredas* of la Tigrera Alta and Marimbás. Through this initiative, 8.5 Km of medium voltage electric line were installed, providing electric power to two rural schools, benefiting directly 40 students, and two communities of approximately 230 people. The students expressed their joy and increased motivation to go to school, as for them, this initiative marks the beginning of a whole different educational experience. This activity generated a great impact not only in these schools, but in neighboring focalized *veredas*. The Mayor, at the request of these communities, is currently coordinating an electrical grid extension to the *veredas*

of Las Mercedes, La Guadalupe, Los Andes, La Laguna de Cartagena, and La Laguna del Chairá with regional and national institutions. This successful initiative was developed under the leadership of the Municipality of Cartagena del Chairá in close collaboration with the Public Service Company of Chairá Cartagena – EMSERPUCAR with a contribution of \$50,000 USD, and funds from Colombia Responde for \$68,288.

### ■ Creating safe community spaces

This quarter, Colombia Responde collaborated with the GRCT and municipal administration of San Vicente del Caguan to roll out the Action Plan that they developed to support territorial governance in the focal area. Community members and the municipality of San Vicente del Caguan had identified a need to provide



children, youth and adolescents with healthy ways to spend their free time, as a way to combat the significant risk of forced recruitment by illegal armed groups in the municipality. To this end, Colombia Responde is partnering with the GRCT and the mayor's office to strengthen the local Casa de La Cultura community center by providing artistic, recreational and education materials to strengthen young people's use of this community space. In addition to strengthening community identity, this activity serves to protect children and youth against imminent forced recruitment. Colombia Responde has contributed \$36,262 to this rapid response effort, which is presently in the procurement stages and will be completed in June.

- **Strengthening the Municipal Committees on Social Policy**

In May, Colombia Responde launched an activity to fortify and reactivate the Municipal Committees on Social Policy (COMPOS) of La Montañita and Cartagena del Chairá. This activity builds on the Departmental Committee on Social Policy's plan for unifying the various institutions involved in anti-recruitment efforts to ensure a comprehensive, non-duplicative approach at the municipal level. In the framework of this project, Colombia Responde and the GRCT are participating in a Roundtable for the Prevention of and Protection from Recruitment and supporting awareness-raising events at schools in the municipalities. The Roundtable will develop an action plan to define activities at the international, national, departmental and municipal levels and identify gaps in recruitment prevention. This is especially timely, as the GOC is planning to implement several programs in the area this year, including the ICBF's Generations with Wellbeing program, a public service campaign by DPS, the Ministry of Defense's advisory group, and the establishment of the Departmental Youth Council. Colombia Responde provided \$46,833 for this initiative (17% of the total cost), leveraging \$224,469 in public sector funds from the ICBF and municipalities.



Children participate in recreational activities as part of Caquetá's anti-recruitment efforts.

- **Promoting artistic and cultural expression**



The mayor and Director of Culture escort pageant winners during a folklore festival, June 28-30, San Vicente del Caguán.

Colombia Responde is currently implementing three activities to strengthen community ties by encouraging arts, culture, and healthy recreational activities in Caquetá. In the municipalities of Cartagena del Chairá and La Montañita, adolescents are receiving training in radio and audiovisual production through the activity Young Voices. Colombia Responde is providing equipment and audiovisual materials, and will provide additional training aimed at increasing awareness on human rights, participatory democracy and community outreach. Colombia Responde is also supporting Cultural Training Schools—classes in dance, theater, visual arts for youth, adults and cultural leaders in rural areas. This initiative, promoted by the JACs' Cultural Committees, seeks to strengthen regional identity

by providing opportunities for creativity and cultural exchange in the department. Likewise, Colombia Responde is providing costumes, props and other theater and art supplies to the San Vicente del Caguán Community Center (Casa de Cultura) in order to improve its offerings and programs for the 942 local citizens



that it serves from surrounding rural and urban areas. To complement this activity, Colombia Responde also supported a folk festival on June 28, 29 and 30 in San Vicente del Caguan. This cultural event has become a tool for promoting what the municipality calls “Action without Damage”—a way to promote peace, coexistence and identity to rebuild territorial identity. USAID is contributing to this effort through Colombia Responde providing funds for \$327,702 for these three activities with a significant inter-institutional contribution from the national, departmental and municipal level for \$824,825.

## ***Economic Development***

### ■ **Caquetá’s rubber industry adopts international quality standards**

The Caqueta rubber industry association (ASOHECA; Asociacion de Reforestadores y Cultivadores de Caucho del Caqueta) successfully obtained the ISO 9001:2008 certification in April, which in turn enabled it to obtain Bureau Veritas’ certification in quality. These certifications serve two central purposes. First, in the short term, ASOHECA can apply to administer MADR-supported Productive Alliances projects. Prior to this, only one entity in the department of Caquetá met the qualifications for being an administrator, limiting the number and type of projects submitted to MADR. Second, ASOHECA is now qualified to bid for contracts with international buyers that require compliance with international performance standards as a guarantee of quality. This will create more business for local producers’ associations (its members) in the focal consolidation area, as ASOHECA sources raw materials to process for its buyers, strengthening the department’s rubber production chain and improving members’ livelihoods. The ISO 9001 certification requires a commitment to the continuous improvement of the operational and administrative processes of ASOHECA, and the trade association has demonstrated a commitment to establishing mechanisms for institutional support and the dissemination of best practices and new innovations in rural areas. Colombia Responde contributed \$17,836 USD (26% of the project total) to support the audits and signs required during the certification process; ASOHECA contributed \$51,111 (74%).

### ■ **Building a name for Caqueta Cheese**

The Caqueta cattle-ranchers’ committee participated in the Second Forum on Milk in Bogota from May 9-11. The committee was invited to present their experience of obtaining Protected Denomination of Origin (PDO) status for Caquetá cheese as a success story and model for cattle-ranchers from all over the country. The PDO legally protects specific products in a given area, which have unique characteristics and quality due to the environment in which they are produced and prepared. This promotes the development and competitiveness of regional industries, facilitating access to national and international markets. According to committee-member Yesid Beltran, as a result of this activity small and medium producers of Caquetá have started setting the stage for growth—they have participated in major commercial events and met with the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, FEDEGAN and the private sector to develop new projects to promote the brand. Colombia Responde contributed \$44,340 USD to create a PDO Regulatory Council, establish production protocols, develop manufacturing manuals, and formulate a marketing strategy for the brand.

### ■ **Eradicating livestock diseases in Caquetá**

Colombia Responde has concluded a pilot project to enable small producers to go through the process of certifying their cattle as brucellosis- and tuberculosis-free in Cartagena del Chairá. Eliminating these diseases will strengthen regional livestock productivity, sustainability and market competitiveness. The 34 participating farmers received technical assistance and training, as well as serological monitoring to identify affected animals. As a result of this initiative, 24 producers were certified. Carried out in partnership with the municipal administration of Cartagena del Chairá, the Governor, the Colombian Agricultural Institute (ICA) and the private sector, this pilot is part of a coordinated effort to strengthen Caquetá’s cattle ranching industry. As a result of its success, Colombia Responde is collaborating with the Department to apply for \$11

million USD from the National Regalías System to support the project's expansion, enabling farmers throughout Caquetá to obtain brucellosis- and tuberculosis-free farm certifications. If approved, Colombia Responde would support this initiative by facilitating a pre-investment study and providing comprehensive technical assistance and serological monitoring in the focal consolidation municipalities. This certification will permit livestock producers to enter the national dairy and meat supply chains, and improve their living conditions.

- **Bringing agricultural credit to rural areas**



Participants compile documentation and review requirements during an informational workshop with Banco Agrario, Caquetá.

Since January 2013, Colombia Responde has been providing technical assistance to local producers in accessing agricultural credit, helping them to prepare and submit documentation for Banco Agrario's approval. As a result of this inter-institutional effort, Banco Agrario has disbursed a total of \$923,198 USD in credits to 142 small-scale rubber, livestock and cocoa producers; an additional 273 producers currently have pending applications totaling \$1,818,660 USD, and an additional 150 applications are currently in the development stages. Municipal administrations, the GRCT, local unions, and Banco Agrario contributed a combined total of \$30,000 USD to support this activity; Colombia

Responde contributed \$37,811 USD.

## Good Governance

- **Developing a comprehensive health strategy**



Government officials in San Vicente del Caguan meet to discuss the territorial health plan.

Colombia Responde continued to support the development of territorial health plans for the three focal consolidation municipalities to improve the accessibility and quality of state health facilities and services, insurance, and health promotion campaigns. In April, technical assistance focused on carrying out a holistic assessment of the areas' health situation according to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection's guidelines. This assessment will guide the development and implementation of local policies and sectoral plans aimed at preventing the occurrence and progression of illnesses, meet the challenges of an aging population, and

reduce regional disparities in health in the medium and long terms. Local community members and the Territorial Council on Health Security (*Consejo Territorial de Seguridad Social en Salud*) participated in the assessment, which will ensure the development of plans based on the principles of universal access, equity, quality of care, social responsibility, and the accountability of all the institutions that make part of the health network. This approach represents a shift in the way that rural community health is perceived, CELI-Central provided \$46,000 USD to complete this activity and the municipal governments are investing \$23,500 USD.

## ▪ **Boosting local governance capacities**

This quarter, Colombia Responde collaborated with the municipalities of Cartagena del Chairá, La Montañita and San Vicente del Caguán, as well as the University of the Amazon, to finalize a timeline and schedule for carrying out an ambitious training for public officials including city councilmembers. Taught by the University of the Amazon, this 180-hour program follows a methodology developed by the DPS to ensure that governments comply with legal standards. The goal of this initiative is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of municipal governance by boosting the public officials' administrative and technical capacities. Topics include contracting policies and procedures, budgeting and financial management, internal controls and auditing, and managing externalities. The DPS has already carried out a baseline assessment of the municipalities' efficiency, effectiveness, compliance with legal standards, administrative capacity, and fiscal and administrative management. San Vicente del Caguán was in the lowest range (between 40 and 60; ranked 867th nationally and 13th in the department), Cartagena was in the average range (between 60 and 70; ranked 647th nationally and 5th in the department), and La Montañita was in the satisfactory range (between 70 and 80; ranked 396th nationally and 4th in the department). Colombia Responde is contributing \$34,566 USD to this initiative, and is leveraging \$15,556 USD each from the three municipalities, as well as \$13,350 from the University of the Amazons.

## ***Infrastructure and Connectivity***

## ▪ **Improving educational infrastructure in Caquetá**

This quarter, Colombia Responde continued to construct school cafeterias, bathrooms, classrooms and recreational spaces to address the pressing need to improve the poor conditions of schools in Cartagena del Chairá and La Montañita. A total of 339 students and at least 16 teachers will benefit from the construction of six classrooms, five cafeterias, and two bathroom facilities in schools across six *veredas* (Santafé del Caguán, Pore, Baja Tigrera, Bocana Camicaya, Laguna del Chairá, and Unión Peneya). To complement this activity, approximately 180 community members across these *veredas* received an average of six hours of environmental training in the framework of the implementation of Environmental Management Plans for their respective activities. In the course of participating in the planning of these interventions, community members recognized that the resulting spaces will benefit the entire community, serving as meeting-points to carry out different types of community events and activities. The construction of school cafeterias in Santafé del Caguán and Unión Peneya have benefited from especially high levels of coordination among the GRCT, Colombia Responde, the municipal administrations and local communities that is evidenced in the counterpart contributions of labor, complementary construction projects, and logistical coordination. Colombia Responde has committed \$431,666 USD and leveraged \$632,222 USD in GOC support for these activities.

## ***Land***

## ▪ **Updating cadastral records**

In April, Colombia Responde initiated a project to support Colombia's national geography institute IGAC (Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi) and the three focal consolidation municipalities in updating their cadastral records. This activity entails training staff and consultants to update the statuses of 2,374 focal properties to include a specific level of details such as ownership and tenure, land title, the precise location and dimensions using GIS coordinates, relevant crops, and the estimated value of the land. The final records will provide fundamental source of data in landownership disputes, and when collected properly will also serve as an important input for INCODER and the Land Restitution Unit. The municipal administrations of Cartagena del Chairá, La Montañita and San Vicente del Caguán had specifically articulated this need in meetings with Colombia Responde and the GRCT, as updated cadastral records will improve municipal tax systems, resulting in an increase in municipal revenues. Cadastral records will also further local planning



efforts, improving institutions' ability to provide better services. In May, Colombia Responde provided technical equipment and materials to IGAC to support the process of updating their cadastral records in the three focal consolidation municipalities. Colombia Responde contributed \$334,286 USD (23%) to this activity and leveraged \$1,435,324 (77%) in counterpart funds from the public sector.

- **Streamlining land use planning systems**



Community members meet with representatives of Corpoamazonia to discuss the land use planning process, La Montanita, Caquetá.

had the chance to hear from participating entities including the mayors, Corpoamazonia, public services companies, and members of the tourism sector, and to ask questions. This process reinforces department-wide planning efforts, adhering to the department of Caquetá's methodology. Colombia Responde has also met with the National Planning Department and Regional Competitiveness Commission to verify that it is also consistent with the vision for Caquetá's economic development. Special consideration of the Amazon in setting guidelines for land development is an important step in protecting the area from environmental degradation, incorporating it into the department and municipalities' decision-making processes. The total cost of this activity is \$108,333; CELI-Central is covering 53% of the cost, leveraging 10% of the cost from the Avina Foundation, 26% from Corpoamazonia, and the remaining 11% from the three focal municipalities and department of Caquetá.

In May, Colombia Responde launched an initiative to update the department of Caquetá's Land Use Plan (*Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial*; POT) so that it meets legal standards and takes into account other planning tools that are currently in place. An operating committee meeting was held to develop a work plan laying out the strategy, as well as deliverables and assignments for committee members. This plan will serve as a roadmap, ensuring that the POT identifies the environmental, social and cultural conditions that distinguish the area to set standards for sustainable development, with a special focus on Caquetá's Amazon Biome and input from the municipalities. In June, zonal workshops were held to inform the communities of Cartagena del Chairá and La Montañita about the initiative. Community members

### 3.3 CAUCA / VALLE DEL CAUCA

#### *Social Development*

- **Implementing the participatory methodology**



A participatory mapping exercise enables community members to identify their challenges and needs.

In April, Colombia Responde completed the training of 12 workshop facilitators to conduct an estimated 100 *vereda* workshops in the seven focal consolidation municipalities of Cauca and Valle del Cauca. During the training participants identified factors that could impact the success of the participatory methodology in these areas, and steps that could be taken to manage them. First, 18 of the 100 *veredas* make up part of indigenous *resguardos* (indigenous reserves); it will be critical to engage indigenous organizations regarding the PNCRT's goals and strategies, so that leaders can

work with their communities to build a consensus on whether to participate in the exercise. This will build on efforts that Colombia Responde's five field professionals initiated in March, holding preliminary meetings with community leaders in the nuclei of Curpaq, Brisas del Garrapatero, Aires de Garrapatero and La Quebrada in the municipality of Santander de Quilichao, and in the *resguardos* of Toez and Huellas in the municipality of Caloto. These initial dialogues will be critical to the successful implementation of *vereda* workshops, as community leaders will in turn engage their communities to build a consensus on whether to participate in the exercise. This exercise has already been successfully carried out in Afro Colombian territories. Another consideration is the security situation in some of the *veredas* that are currently within the project scope—a new traffic light categorization will be carried out in May, which could affect 16 *veredas* that are currently yellow but may return to a red classification and therefore be outside of the CELI-Central project scope. In addition, three *veredas* in Caloto (Pedregal, Venadrillo and Palo Bajo), which make up part of the municipality's Campesino Reserve Zones, have indicated that they do not accept the PNCRT. In the course of the meeting, staff scheduled 17 workshops covering a total of 29 *veredas*, achieving economies of scale by setting up nucleus workshops that bring together multiple *veredas* to do a participatory needs assessment. Colombia Responde committed \$222,764 USD to this initiative.

In May and June, Colombia Responde carried out a total of 19 *vereda* workshops, completing this cycle of *vereda* workshops. Five were held in Caloto, two in Corinto, two in Florida, one in Miranda, five in Pradera, and four in Santander de Quilichao. Colombia Responde, the GRCT and local authorities attended the workshop to engage and support community members in defining and mapping their communities' necessities and challenges. These results will form the basis of interventions in the area, contributing to nucleus plans that, in turn, fit into a regional development strategy that seeks to boost rural development and stability by increasing institutional presence.

## Economic Development

### ■ Strengthening the plantain industry



Farmers prepare plantain crops for harvest.

This quarter, Colombia Responde's team in Cauca supported the launch of a productive alliance in the municipality of Miranda. This alliance aims to increase plantain production in order to boost the incomes of 39 families from six *veredas*, belonging to the APROPLAM association. Colombia Responde will provide agricultural equipment and materials for the construction of storage facilities, as well as technical support to improve 24.9 ha of Dominico Hartón plantain crops, increasing annual production from the current average of 18 tons per hectare to 26 tons/ha. The supermarket chains COMFANDI and La 14 are the commercial partners for this project, assuring purchase of all production

throughout the year. MADR approved the alliance in 2012, and will provide 13% of the total project value; local and regional governments have committed \$98,888 USD, and Colombia Responde will contribute \$35,104 USD.

Operating committee meetings were held in May and June, bringing together different stakeholders to agree on and implement an action plan. Colombia Responde, the GRCT, the Mayor of Miranda and the Colombian International Corporation (*Corporación Colombia Internacional*; CCI) divided up various responsibilities for supporting local producers in successfully implementing the productive alliance. The CCI committed to provide technical assistance in crop management, and to construct distribution centers. In June, Colombia Responde delivered bamboo and gravel for the construction of collection centers and the

municipality hired a master builder, who began holding workshops with the communities to lay out the design so that they can implement it.

## Good Governance

### ■ Corinto's Territorial Organization Plan takes shape

In April and May, the Regional Consolidation Unit (GRCT) and Colombia Responde completed their tour of communities as part of the preparatory process for reviewing and adjusting the Basic Land Use Scheme (*Esquema de Ordenamiento Territorial*; EOT). Since Corinto's population has grown from approximately 24,000 residents to more than 30,000 residents, an important aspect of this process is the adaptation plan from its current structure as a "Land Use Scheme"—for areas with populations of less than 30,000—to a PBOT.

Presentations focused on obtaining the feedback of Afro Colombian, indigenous and *campesino*



PBOT meeting at Corinto's municipal Council

communities regarding the PBOT's discussion of ethnic communities' occupation and utilization of land in order to imbue the process with a sense of reconciliation and improved coexistence regarding territoriality.

The goal of this intervention is to update the plan so that it is consistent with the Municipal Development Plan, align it with national legal standards, and convert it to a Basic Land Use Plan (*Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial*; PBOT) in accordance with Corinto's population growth. The preparatory phase of updating the plan entails meeting with community representatives to present the proposed PBOT and carry out participatory cartography exercises to map the municipality's socioeconomic conditions. This process has been critical to constructing a shared vision of the future with the communities in the focal consolidation area. During the month of June, feedback from the communities was compiled and analyzed to serve as a critical input. The Plan will be submitted to the departmental autonomous corporation of Cauca (*Corporación Autónoma Regional del Cauca*, CRC), the municipal territorial council (created to oversee the PBOT development process), and city council for review and approval. The final product will be adopted by the city council. The municipal government contributed \$151,805 USD to this initiative, and Colombia Responde provided \$60,500 USD for technical assistance and logistical resources.

### ■ Advancing *Contrato Plan* in a changing political context

On June 6, representatives from USAID, the UACT and Colombia Responde attended a meeting with delegates from the municipal governments of Florida and Pradera, Valle del Cauca. The meeting, which was held in the municipality of Florida, was chaired by its mayor, medical doctor Tulio Gonzalez. Local authorities welcomed the *vereda* workshops currently underway as an important opportunity to overcome the challenge of strengthening their connection with rural *veredas* and set up mechanisms for outreach and citizen participation. Pradera and Florida make up part of the 11 municipalities originally selected to sign the the Contrato Plan for Southern Valle del Cauca, representing a total of \$1.9 billion USD in anticipated projects. However, this process was put on hold due to the Governor's recent proposal to have one Contrato Plan for the 42 municipalities of Valle del Cauca. The mayors committed to take the necessary steps for obtaining the funds required for advancing the activities prioritized by their communities, but the delays in Contrato Plan could mean a new challenge in advancing their agendas. In order to prepare them to address the needs raised in *vereda* workshops and implement Contrato Plan when the time comes, Colombia Responde and the UACT initiated a series of institutional strengthening exercises including reviewing and updating the Land Use Plan (POT), strengthening municipal legal defense capacities, and providing technical assistance to formulate and submit project proposals to the National Regalias System. Colombia Responde contributed \$1 million USD



to these initiatives, covering the seven focal consolidation municipalities, and leveraged \$2.5 million USD in counterpart funds from municipal administrations. Additionally, Colombia Responde is currently developing an activity to strengthen the tax policy and tax administration, and support to the implementation of the Victims Law.

- **Territorial Organization Plan updates expand to all focal municipalities**

This quarter, Colombia Responde launched an initiative to revise and adjust the Basic Land Use Plans in the seven focal consolidation municipalities of Cauca/ Valle del Cauca. Representatives presented an overview of the effort to the municipal administrations, who confirmed their commitments to the project. Parties to the meetings also reviewed a timeframe for implementation, along with deliverables and parties responsible. In June, members of the operating committee held their second meeting to formulate an Action Plan for the use of safety equipment during construction and review the responsibilities of the municipal administration in the framework of this activity. They also received updates on the results of current activities, including collection of debris from the old community center's demolition and licensing for the use of septic tanks. This process will continue to be guided by regular Technical Committee meetings to guide the strategy in the context of the National Consolidation Plan. Colombia Responde is contributing \$521,584 USD to this initiative and leveraging \$772,333 USD.

- **Implementing the Victims and Land Restitution Law**

In June, Colombia Responde launched an initiative to facilitate the implementation of the Victims' Law in the municipalities of Santander de Quilichao, Miranda and Corinto, in coordination with the Victims Unit. Colombia Responde is providing technical assistance to strengthen participatory spaces, including the Territorial Transitional Justice Committees (*Comités Territoriales de Justicia Transicional*; CTJT) and the roundtables for victims' participation and its subcommittees of prevention, protection, attention and assistance. Another key part of this effort is the revision, adjustment and implementation of the Regional Action Plans to guide the implementation of the Victims' Law. Therefore, during the CTJT meeting, the Victims Unit presented a plan for carrying out this action.

## ***Infrastructure and Connectivity***

- **Improving living conditions**

In April, Colombia Responde collaborated with focal consolidation municipalities to develop applications for 216 rural housing subsidies—129 in Cauca and 87 in Valle del Cauca. Results will be announced by Banco Agrario in July. This subsidy program, offered by MADR in cooperation with Banco Agrario, aims to improve living and basic sanitation conditions in vulnerable rural communities. This project has a total cost of \$1,857,856 USD, to which Colombia Responde is contributing \$450,033 and municipal administrations are contributing a total of \$128,380 USD for each house.

- **Strengthening social ties in Caloto**

This quarter, Colombia Responde made significant advances in the construction of a community center in the *vereda* of San Nicolas, to benefit 560 Afro Colombian families in surrounding *veredas*. In May, the cement foundation was laid by a crew of seven community members that had been recruited and hired by the San Nicolas JAC. As a result, the households of these crew members have an additional source of income for the duration of the project—five are receiving the mandated minimum wage, and the two crew leaders are receiving this amount plus 50%. CELI-Central is contributing \$94,578 USD to this initiative, and has leveraged \$150,222 USD from the Mayor of Caloto and \$2,222 from the community, and \$5,013 from the GRCT.



### ■ Creating safe recreational spaces

In May and June, Colombia Responde collaborated with municipal and local authorities to design and install a multi-sports facility in the populated center of Barranco, municipality of Corinto. They completed a drainage system around the perimeter of the field to protect it and ensure its continued use during the rainy season. Staff also held environmental monitoring trainings for operating and oversight committee members and contractors, with an excellent turnout from the local community. The community has participated in every step of this project, from identifying the need and site to approving the design and monitoring construction. Building a sense of community ownership over public goods and services will be central to strengthening social ties in this area. The community's social fabric will be strengthened because 250 children, youth and adults will have



New multipurpose goal posts have been installed in Barranco, Corinto.

a safe way to spend their free time, and adults will also participate in three technical committees to oversee the construction process. Colombia Responde has contributed \$30,375 USD to this rapid response effort.

### ■ Building social capital in Miranda

In May and June, Colombia Responde worked with municipal administrations to deliver sports equipment and landscaping tools to the *vereda* of San Andres, municipality of Miranda, as part of a series of trust-building activities to address needs that community members identified in participatory workshops. Colombia Responde and the GRCT also made necessary plans to carry out metalwork on gates and fences, and reviewed the Environmental Management Plan with local community members. These meetings were also attended by national and municipal representatives. To continue advancing the four activities that make up this effort, Colombia Responde also held environmental workshops to train committee members.

## Land

### ■ Facilitating land acquisition

This quarter, Colombia Responde supported the appraisal of 155 properties totaling approximately 9,350 hectares with a total value of \$48,935,076 USD. Colombia Responde and INCODER conducted monitoring visits to properties in the *vereda* of Chorro Viejo, in the municipality of Puracé, whose purchase will result in the provision of territory to seven indigenous families affiliated with the *resguardo* of Purace and resolve the land conflict in this area. The team also visited the *vereda* of Santa Rosa, in the municipality of Popayán. The purchase of this land is bringing to an end conflicts over the properties “Villa Carola” and “Mediecito La Selva,” which had been taken over by the local indigenous *resguardos* of Poblazon and Quintana (respectively). Eighteen campesino families had been displaced as a result of this conflict. The purchase of these properties will permit them to be returned to nine families; in order to address the needs of the nine remaining families, INCODER is exploring the purchase of another property in the *vereda* of Cajete, also in the municipality of Popayán, in order to fully resolve this conflict case. In May, 152 appraisals were completed, totaling 8,450 hectares with a value of approximately \$61,547,202 USD to be obligated by INCODER. Of these properties, 132 received agro-economic and agro-ecological visits as part of the appraisal process.

### 3.4 META (LA MACARENA)

#### *Social Development*

- **Improving educational conditions in Uribe**



Colombia Responde, the GRCT and boarding school staff participate in the delivery of donations to La Julia's boarding school.

Colombia Responde delivered bedroom furniture, cafeteria equipment, school supplies and athletic equipment to a boarding school in La Julia, municipality of Uribe. This activity furthers the Government of Meta's efforts to improve access to education by expanding educational coverage and improving the conditions of the schools in the region. The institution has a capacity of 200 children; to date, 180 children are enrolled. The director of the school, Elsa María Beltrán, thanked the institutions whose combined efforts made this initiative possible. She acknowledged that this donation will not only enhance the children's quality of life, but it will also help prevent dropouts by motivating students to go to and remain in school. The boarding school model has gained popularity among rural communities and local institutions in recent years, as it guarantees

attendance and is thought to protect children against forced recruitment, labor and other threats. Colombia Responde provided \$111,051 USD to the initiative and leveraged \$3,031,831 in contributions from public institutions including the Secretary of Education.

#### *Economic Development*

- **Strengthening the beef cattle sector in La Macarena**

In April, Colombia Responde collaborated with the local producers' association ASOPRICABRA to launch a productive alliance to strengthen the beef cattle industry in La Macarena. This project provides specific technical assistance and focus on transferring new technologies in sustainable cattle ranching. Thus far: 31 farmers' lots and 434 cattle were selected to make up a rotational grazing system; soil samples were taken; grazing plans were developed and environmental plans were socialized with each participant; solar-powered electric fence kits were delivered to the participants; and, finally, project participants applied to the environmental authority Cormacarena for licenses to cut down timber for domestic use. Participants attended three days of theoretical and practical training in the design, installation and management of a pasture rotation system, as well as best practices in implementing livestock production record-keeping systems. The project includes an environmental management plan that addresses the safe handling of chemical inputs and training in good agricultural practices. Colombia Responde has contributed \$110,494 USD (24% of the total cost) to the initiative, leveraging \$224,383 (50%) from the private sector and a combined total of \$118,766 (26%) from various public sector entities. This project is also linked to SENA's capacity-building efforts in La Macarena.

- **Boosting the dairy industry in Vista Hermosa**

This quarter, Colombia Responde and USAID have been working to strengthen the dairy supply chain in the municipality of Vista Hermosa by working closely with the small producers' association ASOPROGUEJAR in the *veredas* of Santo Domingo and Caño Amarillo. One hundred and twenty-five ASOPROGUEJAR

members have, improved their livestock farming and business practices to boost dairy production and marketing in the region. Currently, the members of ASOPROGUEJAR in Santo Domingo produce an average of 2,000 liters per day for the major dairy distributor Alquería, helping to make 40-kilometer corridor linking the *veredas* to Vista Hermosa's urban center the most important dairy route in the municipality. As a result of these successful initiatives, ASOPROGUEJAR and Alquería have proposed a Productive Alliance to expand dairy collection to Cano Amarillo; Alquería will provide cooling tanks for a projected 3,000 liters of milk per day and purchase all of the milk that is produced. This partnership, which was recently approved for pre-investment, represents a marked shift in the area's culture and security conditions—from a hostile environment fed by illicit crops to a culture of legality defined by viable legal commercial opportunities.



A local producer participates in an informational session to discuss productive alliances, Meta.

### ▪ Building the cocoa industry in Puerto Rico

The nucleus of Caño Alfa has been building its cocoa industry for the past few years, with assistance from the GOC. As more farmers turn away from illicit crops and choose to cultivate cocoa as a legal source of income, they have identified additional needs in order for the cocoa industry to become independently sustainable. The productive alliance currently under implementation with the support of Colombia Responde and various public and private sector partners seeks to provide the local producers' association AGROCASAN with the technical assistance and access to innovative technologies to foster social entrepreneurship and collaborative organizational management. In April, the project reached several significant benchmarks. The 46 participating farmers were geo-referenced in order to delimit the area of the project. 95% of these beneficiaries have developed soil analyses, fertilization plans, and a 2-hectare planting diagram. 85% are in the process of preparing to plant plantains as a secondary crop, and 90% have started to establish nurseries. Colombia Responde is contributing \$130,639 USD (26% of the total cost) to this initiative, and leveraging \$200,114 USD (39%) from the private sector and \$170,589 USD (36%) from the public sector.



AGROGANAL members visiting Alquería's plant in Cájica, Cundinamarca.

### ▪ Strengthening the dairy production chain

On May 14-15, 35 producers from Puerto Rico, Meta participated in a technical tour to learn more about the national dairy industry and its strict production and sanitation standards. These producers make up two Productive Alliances that are currently underway in the nucleus of Caño Alfa, in partnership with the dairy company Alquería, the Villavicencio Chamber of Commerce, Colombia Responde and various GOC institutions including the GRCT and MADR. Over the course of two days,

participants traveled to three farms (two in San Martín, Meta and one in Cajicá, Cundinamarca) to observe examples of best practices in farming, grazing and milking. They also visited the Alquería milk processing



plant in Cajicá, where they observed the collection and packaging process of dairy products that they themselves provide to the company, as well as quality control and lab processing techniques in place at the facility. In total, the two alliances benefit 76 Caño Alfa producers who are in the process of developing an effective cooperative business model that enables producers to increase production quantity and quality under a sustainable farming framework. Jose Higuera, AGROGANAL's legal representative, was enthusiastic about the results of the tour, and was excited about sharing lessons learned with fellow members in order to continue formulating projects that will help establish the association as a true agribusiness. He added, that these partnerships have shown communities that the GOC can facilitate opportunities for small producers who pursue legal avenues of production and association.

- **Streamlining national assistance to focal municipalities**

The General Assistance Plans (*Planes Generales de Asistencia Técnica*; PGAT) are an important municipal-level planning mechanism, in which the Provincial Centers for Agricultural Management (*Centros Provinciales de Gestión Agroempresarial*; CPGA) act as MADR's technical arm to assess municipalities' needs and lay out a plan for addressing them through various national programs and support mechanisms. In May, the third operating and monitoring committee was held to review the progress of developing PGATs for CELI-Central's six focal municipalities. Participants decided to contract rural development experts to support the process, reaching a total of 3,500 small producers with an emphasis on sustainable development. Colombia Responde is contributing \$232,713 USD and leveraging \$572,414 in public and private sector contributions.

- **Boosting beef and dairy production in San Juan de Arama**

In June, Colombia Responde advanced a dual-purpose productive project in San Juan de Arama, seeking to improve both the beef and dairy cattle sectors in the area by improving the production practices of 30 small producers who are members of the ASOPROLECHE producers association. Colombia Responde surveyed the 30 participants' properties, georeferencing them and taking soil samples to prepare them for the interventions, which will seek to improve their grass quality through fertilization and the adoption of other best practices. In the framework of this activity, the 30 producers visited a nearby farm in the *vereda* of San Isidro de Chicimene, municipality of Acacias, to examine best practices including genetic mixing via artificial insemination to create a Holstein-Gyr hybrid that is better suited to the climate in Meta, creating natural shade to improve livestock health, boosting time management, sanitation and health standards through mechanical milking, and improving pasture quality and sustainability through rotational grazing with the use of electric fences. Strengthening the productive capacities of these farmers will enable them to take advantage of the milk collection center in the populated center, operated by AGROARIARI, which in turn sells the milk to La Alqueria; meat is sold to La Gabriela Livestock Company. CELI-Central is contributing \$135,726 USD to this initiative, leveraging \$391,186 USD from the private sector and \$105,556 USD from MADR and the municipal government of San Juan de Arama.



Producers observe a rotational pasture system for hybrid Holstein-Gyr cattle, Acacias, Meta.

## Good Governance

### ■ Coordinating local justice systems

In April, Colombia Responde participated in the event “Coordinating Local Justice Systems in the Focal Consolidation Area,” organized by the Meta Regional Consolidation Unit. Participants in the event included representatives of municipal administrations, the Office of the Ombudsman (*personería*), the local, departmental and national judiciaries, and international cooperation organizations. They reviewed the action plan for implementing a strategy of coordinating local justice efforts across focal municipalities based on streamlined inter-institutional communication and collaboration that will serve to link traditional and alternative justice institutions operating in the Meta focal consolidation area. Colombia Responde presented the activity “Improving the Local Justice System” currently under review by USAID, for \$140,000. This activity aims to provide training to judicial officers in Consolidation areas through a legal update course, and the creation of conditions for the implementation of virtual audiences through the provision of IT equipment and furniture enhancing response capacities of judicial officers in Meta.



Representatives of municipal administrations, local ombudsmen, and other institutions participate in a coordination meeting for justice institutions in Meta

### ■ Strengthening local governance capabilities



Community Board members and residents learn about the legal framework of local governance structures.

Community Boards (*Juntas de Acción Comunal*; JACs) are pivotal governance organizations that promote citizen participation in rural areas and are many rural residents’ strongest link to public institutions. Therefore, this quarter Colombia Responde launched a series of training workshops for JAC representatives to better prepare them to fulfill their role as mandated by the law and improve participation mechanisms at the local level. In June, Colombia Responde and the GRCT led an event in La Macarena, bringing together 52 representatives of local JACs and community members to review the legal guidelines for these important community organizations. Participants completed the training with new ideas about how to promote and structure JACs and ensure that they are linked to other institutions in order to maximize their effectiveness. CELI-Central provided \$160,788 USD in

support for consultants and workshop facilitators, while local governments contributed \$180,183 USD to the initiative.

### ■ Promoting participation from the base

During May 29-31, DIAN (National Tax and Customs Department) conducted training sessions for Community Boards (JACs) in the municipality of La Macarena with support from Colombia Responde and the UACT. Various JAC members from focal consolidation communities participated in the event, learning how to register and update their organizations’ RUTs (Tax I.Ds), ledgers, and other formalities in order to

comply with the Colombian tax code. This activity is part of a comprehensive initiative to strengthen the JACs in the six consolidation municipalities in Meta in a joint effort with FUPAD, Colombia Responde, UACT and local governments. Updating this information will not only bring them into compliance with the law, but will enable them to oversee and manage projects supported by Colombia Responde and the GRCT, enhancing their capacities and accountability both to funders and to the community. The objective of this initiative is to promote active participation and solidarity, understanding their roles as provided by the Law, and promoting formulation of self-managed projects that truly represent the *veredas'*



Community Board members participating in the DIAN training session in La Macarena.

interests along with increased coordination with local and regional institutions. Colombia Responde provided \$160,788 USD and leveraged public funds for \$180,183 USD to carry out this important project.

#### ▪ **Creating a framework for sustainable development**

This quarter, CELI-Central advanced the formulation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Northern Macarena “Integrated Natural Resource Management District,” which incorporates the four focal consolidation municipalities of CELI-Central. The UACT and CELI-Central are collaborating with CORMACARENA and the SINCHI Amazonian Research Institute, which will take the lead in the plan’s technical development and submit it for approval and adoption. As mandated by Law 1989 of 1989, this initiative will articulate the types of development that can occur and in which areas, taking into account the environmental dynamics of the area, socioeconomic and environmental conditions, zoning and land use conditions, as well as restrictions for the use and exploitation of natural resource. The EMP provides a foundation for strategic tools including the Territorial Organization Plans, and is a prerequisite for implementing rural development projects in the area. The activity represents a total value of \$940,930 USD, of which USAID will provide 42% of the funds through its program Colombia Responde, CORMACARENA will contribute 15%, the Department of Meta will provide 16%, and SINCHI will provide technical management equivalent to 27% of the total project value.

#### ▪ **Implementing the Victims and Land Restitution Law**

Colombia Responde’s efforts to support the implementation of the Victims and Land Restitution Law (Law 1448) resulted in important advancements this quarter. In the framework of this initiative, Colombia Responde supported a series of workshops with various victims’ organizations and municipal administrations in order to develop a common agenda for advancing municipal programs of prevention, protection and comprehensive assistance to victims.

In April, the mayor of La Macarena signed a decree ordering the implementation of an integrated prevention, protection, care, assistance and reparation program for victims and vulnerable populations in the municipality. This reflects the positive reception that this project has met, in spite of a lack of clarity and support from national institutions. Another example is the advancement of the Territorial Committee on Transitional Justice (*Comités Territoriales de Justicia Transicional*; CIJT) and the roundtables for victims’ participation, which were formed and held meetings successfully with Colombia Responde’s organizational and technical support. These committees were not active in most of the focal consolidation municipalities when this project was launched. The CIJTs are responsible for: coordinating activities to foster the social inclusion of victims; ensuring that institutions are set up to guarantee the rights of victims; and ensuring the participation of victims in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the regional action plan to assist, care and provide reparations for victims.



Colombia Responde's team of psychologists has been instrumental to implementing the policy across the focal consolidation municipalities in a limited period of time. Psychosocial care is a critical aspect of victims' reparations; to this end national policy provides for an emotional recuperation strategy aimed at mitigating the emotional damage left by the conflict, both in its individual and collective dimensions. The team has started working with 60 victims, 10 in each focalized municipality. As a result of this customized approach, each municipality made and continues to make strides in strengthening their support to victims. Colombia Responde contributed \$130,487 USD to this initiative, and leveraged \$32,000 USD from the local government of San Juan de Arama, Planadas, Uribe, La Macarena, Puerto Rico and Vista Hermosa.

### ***Infrastructure and Connectivity***

#### **■ Linking rural communities to populated centers**

In April, Colombia Responde launched a series of infrastructural improvements between the nucleus of El Diviso and the *veredas* of La Argelia, Union and El Recreo, municipality of Uribe, holding informational sessions to establish Oversight Committees to facilitate and monitor the procurement and implementation processes. The construction of gutters and culverts at key points will enable these agricultural and cattle ranching communities to transport their people and goods to market. Colombia Responde is contributing \$99,978 USD to each of the three roads, covering 23 percent of their total cost and leveraging the remainder from the public sector, private sector and local communities.

In May, Colombia Responde continued to carry out informational meetings to organize improvements to 88 kilometers of roads in El Diviso, municipality of Uribe. Residents of the *veredas* of El Recreo, La Union and La Argelia participated in information sessions about the initiative, which seeks to improve transportation conditions by repairing critical points along each thoroughfare. JACs in each of the *veredas* will take ownership over the project in their area, ensuring that they learn the basics of procurement and project management in order to carry out more improvements in the future. During these preliminary meetings, representatives elected operating and oversight committees and reviewed the timeline for implementation, which is expected to take four months. Colombia Responde is contributing \$99,980 USD to this initiative, and leveraged \$980,556 USD in public sector funds.



Operating and Oversight Committees meet in the populated center of El Diviso, Uribe.

#### **■ Improving educational conditions**

In May, Colombia Responde completed the construction of new bathroom facilities for the Nuevo Horizonte Boarding School in the nucleus of Cristalina Losada, municipality of La Macarena. Two hundred and twenty-six students from La Cristalina and surrounding *veredas* will benefit from this initiative, which responded to a need prioritized by local communities during *vereda* workshops. Cristalina Losada is located at a strategic point for illegal armed groups, and improving educational conditions including sanitation helps keep children in school, occupying their time and ensuring their protection at the educational facility. The community has been actively involved in the process through an operating committee and an oversight committee ensuring transparency and citizen participation in the wellbeing of their children, as well as providing labor to complete the construction. The new bathroom provides five toilets for boys, five for girls, one handicapped-adapted stall, and one stall for teachers. Colombia Responde provided materials and construction supervisors totaling a contribution of \$88,532 USD, and the GOC contributed materials for \$18,305 USD.





The new school cafeteria in La Reforma, Meta.

Colombia Responde has also nearly completed the construction of a new school cafeteria in La Reforma, Mesetas. With community support and input, a design was developed and executed that is consistent with other school and community buildings. The Community Board provided citizen oversight and control of the design and construction process. Twenty children and one teacher are the direct beneficiaries of this project, which will permit the departmental Ministry of Education to fulfill its goal of providing school lunches to students. CELI-Central contributed \$55,047 USD to this initiative, and leveraged \$1,083 which will be offset by future government contributions of food and facility maintenance.

## Land

### ■ Supporting the Land Restitution Unit

This quarter, Colombia Responde advanced the establishment of a regional Land Restitution Unit in Meta through the recruitment of personnel in each of the six focal consolidation municipalities and the donation of office equipment and other materials required to carry out field visits. Office facilities were also repaired and improved, and an information technology network was installed this month. This significant support totals a CELI-Central contribution of \$1.3 million USD and a combined counterpart contribution of \$2.2 million USD from INCODER, the Land Restitution Unit, and local and regional administrations. Colombia Responde has been recruiting personnel to support the presence of the Restitution Units (Unidades de Restitución; UR) in each of the six focalized municipalities, and continued to review candidates this quarter. Colombia Responde has also delivered office equipment and furniture, carried out renovations and installed an Internet network in Villavicencio. At the second operating committee meeting, held this month with the active participation of key stakeholders, the UR presented a detailed report on the status of restitution cases in Meta.

### ■ Incorporating environmental planning into regional development

CELI-Central has been championing the formulation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Northern Macarena “Integrated Natural Resource Management District,” which incorporates the four focal consolidation municipalities of CELI-Central. In June, representatives from SINCHI, and Colombia Responde met to hold the first operating committee meeting for the activity to develop the EMP, which will articulate the types of development that can occur and in which areas, taking into account the environmental dynamics of the area, socioeconomic and environmental conditions, zoning and land use conditions, as well as restrictions for the use and exploitation of natural resource. During the meeting, Cormacarena described the history and legal structure of the EMP, Colombia Responde discussed the consultation and formulation process, and SINCHI, which is managing the project from its San Jose de Guaviare office, presented the action plan, highlighting its technical elements. Participants agreed upon the importance of the area’s development context, reviewing planned activities, their planning instruments, and governance.

The activity represents a total value of \$940,930 USD, of which USAID will provide 42% of the funds through its program Colombia Responde, CORMACARENA will contribute 15%, the Department of Meta will provide 16%, and SINCHI will provide technical management equivalent to 27% of the total project value.

### 3.5 SOUTHERN TOLIMA

#### *Social Development*

##### ■ **Reflecting on the anti-recruitment vacation camps**

In April, Colombia Responde and Indeportes Tolima organized the final Operating and Monitoring Committee for the Anti-Recruitment Vacation Camps that took place in December 2012 - February 2013. This activity benefited 1,255 children and adolescents in the focal area, occupying their free time during the school break and teaching them healthy habits through educational, athletic and recreational activities. In total, 651 workshops and 129 larger-scale events were held across 11 nuclei. The committee meeting was also attended by representatives of the GRCT, Tolima Secretariat of Education. At the meeting, Indeportes presented the results of a social mapping exercise that they had conducted with 140 campers, guiding them through the process of identifying their vulnerabilities in the context of the ongoing armed conflict in rural areas of Colombia. The children and youth identified landmines, murders, forced recruitment, drug abuse, prostitution and pollution as the major challenges that they face. They also depicted the poor transportation infrastructure and a lack of recreational space in their maps. While this was a sobering end to a significant activity, it shows how challenges continue to evolve and change along with the armed actors operating in rural areas. Colombia Responde will continue to identify opportunities to support government institutions in their efforts to improve the quality of life in vulnerable communities.

##### ■ **Honoring victims and constructing historical memory in Ataco**



Leaders of Ataco preside over the commemoration ceremony of victims of violence as part of the inauguration of a forest planted in their honor.

Mayor of Ataco Jose Antonio Jimenez Narváez presided over the event, stating: "Every tree represents a family that has disappeared, and in their name we plant it to represent peace, harmony and unity in our community. We have many needs, we still feel the psychological effects of what happened, our wounds are still not healed, but we are driven by the hope and tenacity to go far and ensure that their sacrifice has not been in vain." Colombia Responde supported the transportation of 64 returnees from their *veredas* in the focal consolidation area to the municipal center to participate in the event.

On April 19, Colombia Responde helped pay homage to victims of violence in Ataco with the inauguration of a forest in their memory. Led by the mayor of Ataco with support from the Victims' Restitution Committee including representatives from the departmental administration of Tolima, GRCT, the DPS' "Families on their Land" program, religious institutions, the military, police, and returnee families and other victims of violence. Eighty families from the *veredas* of Canoas, San Roque, Balsillas, Canoas La Vaga y Canoas Copete, Cupilicua, Potreritos and Santa Rita. The tribute included cultural and musical performances to commemorate victims of violence and to honor their families, many of whom were displaced and are in the process of returning to their communities. One hundred trees were planted in their honor, with the hope that this violence will never be repeated.

## Economic Development

### ▪ Ensuring sustainability with a train-the-trainers model

This quarter, Colombia Responde conducted a “train the trainers” program in business administration in collaboration with the University of Ibagué and the mayor of Chaparral. During nine full days of training, 30 members of six local producers’ and municipal government officials are learning how to develop a business plan and analyze the market, and will teach these skills to other members of the producers’ associations. Trainees include producers of cocoa (from the organization APROCASUR), rubber (Asociación de Caucheros del Tolima), panela (Asoempasurtol), and coffee (Asocalarama, Aprovoval, and Asomupor). By advancing a training process directed at representatives of local producers’ associations of small producers from Chaparral and municipal government officials, Colombia Responde and its partners are instilling a culture of learning a collaboration regarding the economic and agricultural development of the municipality. This attitude will be essential to connecting with a larger market and adapting to natural fluctuations in supply and demand. The initiative also identifies and sets up a system of leadership and knowledge transfer in the producers’ organizations, positioning them for future growth. Colombia Responde contributed \$178,111 USD and leveraged \$227,778 USD in counterpart funds.



Representatives of six producers’ associations participate in a train-the-trainers capacity-building program in Chaparral.

### ▪ Improving the coffee sector’s competitiveness



The soil of coffee plantations is analyzed in order to develop the appropriate fertilization and intervention plan, Southern Tolima.

The department of Tolima is one of the top coffee-producing regions in Colombia, and the municipalities of Planadas, Chaparral and Rioblanco are among the top ten coffee-producing municipalities in Tolima. However, the extreme weather patterns resulting from climate change over the past five years have led to the proliferation of diseases and drastically reduced the production and quality of coffee, placing the region’s farmers in a difficult economic situation. The coffee industry has not generated the expected revenues or resources that could be re-invested in maintenance and the adoption of new technologies and innovations on coffee plantations, including the necessary fertilization and phytosanitary controls. By providing specialized technical

assistance in growing coffee, consulting, training and support for the modernization of coffee plantations, as well as materials, equipment and tools CELI-Central is helping to advance the sustainable practices required for the cultivation of coffee and increased productivity. This project benefits 727 families in the four focal municipalities. To date, Colombia Responde has conducted georeferencing and preliminary diagnostics on 98.3 percent of participating farms, in the framework of providing training and technical assistance. Approximately 100 percent of farmers have received soil samples, and are in the process of developing fertilization plans for their property. In June, Colombia Responde started the process of distributing equipment and supplies in the framework of this project; this process is expected to be completed in July, at



which point technical assistance will be resumed with greater intensity. Colombia Responde is contributing \$404,554 to this initiative, covering 13% of the total cost; local producers are contributing \$2,254,912 USD to cover 75 percent of the cost, the municipalities are each contributing \$2,083, and the UACT is contributing \$238,333 to cover 8% of the cost, making this a truly demand-driven effort.

#### ■ **Identifying opportunities to strengthen the cocoa sector**

This month, Colombia Responde advanced the information-gathering phase of an initiative to develop productive projects in the cocoa sector along specific lines to capture funding source resources as the General System of Royalties, municipal and departmental Plan Agreement, the Adaptation Fund, productive partnerships, Rural Opportunities, BAC Credit Portfolio, and possible national and international commercial partners. In spite of the fact that the economies of the municipalities of Ataco, Chaparral, Rioblanco and Planadas are predominantly agricultural, producers suffer widespread poverty due to low productivity resulting from lack of access to technology and links to the broader market, assistance technique, insufficient infrastructure to support productive and post-harvest activities, phytosanitary difficulties, aged and unproductive crops, and the presence of crops that aren't suited to the local climate. To help communities address these challenges, Colombia Responde is exploring opportunities for developing a multi-faceted approach that improves existing plantations through maintenance, rehabilitation or renovation, creates post-harvest infrastructure, improves cultural cultivation practices, and facilitates accurate and timely access to producer support and incentive programs. By promoting partnerships through regional horizontal integration into producers associations, Colombia Responde can help provide access to loans with low interest rates and government incentives programs, achieving economies of scale in the provision inputs and services including marketing and improved access to national and international markets. The first step in this process is a needs assessment to characterize the strengths and weaknesses of the cocoa production chain in the focal consolidation municipalities. After analyzing the information obtained in the field, Colombia Responde will analyze results to determine what kinds of projects will be structured to meet production needs and close technology gaps to positively impact the sustainability and competitiveness of the productive system and therefore the quality of life of farmers in the region. Proposals will then be jointly formulated with representatives of funding programs, municipalities, unions, the National Council of Chains, Corpoica and Ica. Colombia Responde has committed \$95,333 USD to support this process, and is leveraging \$111,111 USD from Corpoica, \$4,861 from the community, \$27,778 from Fedecacao, \$19,9712 USD from Finagro, \$3,889 from the Governor of Tolima, and \$38,889 USD from Ica.

### **Good Governance**

#### ■ **Enabling municipalities to access the National *Regalías* System**

On April 4, Colombia Responde, the GRCT, and the municipal administrations of Ataco, Rioblanco, Chaparral and Planadas reviewed the results of the first phase of an initiative to help the municipalities to access national resources through the *Regalías* System. The municipal mayors pledged to focus on identifying synergies between the Colombia Responde Work Plan, Contrato Plan and the National System of *Regalías* in order to leverage and streamline the allocation of resources so that they can be channeled towards larger projects that have a regional impact. Of the 11 projects formulated and presented to the *Regalías* Review Board (*Órganos Colegiados de Administración y Decisión*; OCAD), 7 were approved (4 by the departmental OCAD and 3 by the municipal OCAD of Ataco) on April 30 for an estimated total value of \$680,764 USD. The municipalities are currently in the process of addressing the OCAD's feedback on the remaining 4 projects, which will be presented for review on May 30. The team is developing twelve additional projects to be presented to the OCAD in the coming months, and will also disseminate a manual that they developed for the effective use of the *Regalías* System's application software (*Metodología General Ajustado*; MGA). Colombia Responde contributed \$59,166 USD to this activity, which is enabling municipalities to generate strategic, quality project proposals to access national resources.

## ▪ **Boosting local justice systems**

The *Casas de Justicia* (“House of Justice”), established in the focal consolidation municipalities of Tolima in 2005, connect citizens to informal and alternative justice mechanisms by providing both information and services. They achieve this by serving as a home base for justice-related institutions including the personerías, police inspectors and mediators. The municipality of Chaparral houses the Regional *Casa de Justicia*, while Ataco and Rioblanco have satellite offices. Although the municipal administrations provided office space to their local *Casas de Justicia*, they had been unable to supply staff with the technology and



The Mayor of Chaparral and the Director of the Casa de La Justicia preside over the delivery of office equipment

furniture necessary for them to properly respond to citizens’ judicial inquiry and needs. In consultation with the municipal administrations and the GRCT, Colombia Responde identified this as a priority for improving state presence, stability, and citizen security in the area. As a result, on April 26 Colombia Responde delivered computers, file cabinets, tables and chairs to the *Casa de Justicia* in Chaparral. Colombia Responde delivered computers to City Councilmembers in the municipality of Planadas in the framework of the certification program in Public Administration offered in conjunction with the Governor of Tolima. Representatives of the GRCT and mayor’s office were present for the delivery, which will enable City Councilmembers to put into practice the knowledge and skills that they are gaining during the training program, in the service of local residents. The Municipality of Ataco is scheduled to receive a donation in July. Colombia Responde is providing \$65,000 USD for this equipment, and has leveraged \$39,217 from the municipal administrations.

## **Infrastructure and Connectivity**

### ▪ **Urban infrastructure receives a boost**

On April 15, Colombia Responde completed work on the drainage systems of three roads connecting the *vereda* of Los Andes to the nucleus of Planadas, as well as a 24-inch sewer to improve road access to the *vereda* school. This initiative will be essential to ensuring that roads remain operational in the rainy season, connecting rural *veredas* to the populated center. The GRCT transferred its second payment in order to simultaneously construct retaining walls, and a speed bump. Construction will officially be completed in May, and a closing ceremony will be held with the community’s participation. Colombia Responde contributed \$82,886 USD to cover 35% of the project and leveraged the remaining \$151,372 (65%) in public counterpart funds.

### ▪ **Developing water sanitation systems in Ataco**

The Santiago Perez *vereda*’s current aqueduct was damaged by overflow from nearby creeks and improper operation and maintenance, diminishing community quality of life and health. In April, Colombia Responde completed renovations on the aqueduct and provided trainings to the Santiago Perez Aqueduct Users Association to ensure the proper operation and therefore sustainability of the reforms. The Users’ Association was also empowered to determine how to allocate the balance of the donation, and chose additional reforms to ensure the aqueduct’s proper functioning. The total cost of this activity is \$24,977; Colombia Responde is contributing \$17,299 (69% of the total cost), and is leveraging \$5,833 (23%) from the Municipality of Ataco. As of the end of this quarter, the municipality still not disbursed the resources necessary for procuring and installing meters (its counterpart contribution for this activity) because they have

indicated that they intend to use the profits from the aqueduct to fund their counterpart contribution. Completion of the activity is facing delays as the parties (the municipality and contractor) explore a legal solution.

#### ▪ Chaparral children receive a new place to play

Colombia Responde completed the construction of a multi-sports field in Helechaes, Chaparral in April. This activity was carried out with the oversight and participation of community members, which formed oversight and operating committees to agree upon materials and carry out the procurement process. While the municipality faced delays in providing the cement for supporting the metal basketball court frames as its counterpart contribution, the project was completed in April. The total cost of this project was \$25,380 USD. Colombia Responde contributed \$15,719 USD (62% of the total cost), and leveraged \$9,661 USD (38% from the Municipality of Chaparral and a private donor.



The completed, demarcated sports field receives an inspection.

#### ▪ Improving educational conditions in Ataco



The Gaitán School in Casa del Zinc, Ataco receives major infrastructural improvements.

This quarter, Colombia Responde continued the construction of three classrooms at the Jorge Eliecer Gaitán School in the *vereda* Casa de Zinc, Ataco. This joint effort by Colombia Responde, the UACT and the municipality of Ataco aims to improve school infrastructure through the construction of classrooms, sanitary facilities and a sports center. With resources from Colombia Responde, frames and beams were put into place and floors were installed for three new classrooms. The GRCT continued renovations of existing classrooms, as well as a new health unit and athletic facility. Pending tasks include the installation of doors and corridors, and painting of the facility. The activity will not only improve the conditions of the student population but it will serve as an important

community space for community residents. CELI-Central is contributing \$112,237 USD, the UACT is providing \$120,000 USD, and the municipality of Ataco has contributed \$32,967 USD to this initiative.

#### ▪ Linking rural communities to populated centers

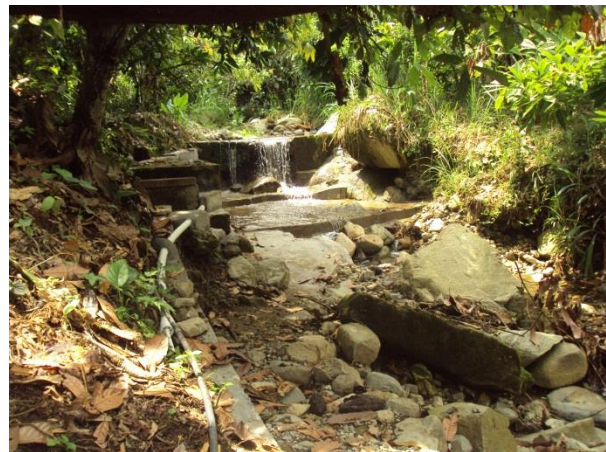
There are three activities under execution to improve tertiary roads in Tolima. They have all formed operating committees with the active participation of community members, which have selected suppliers and are overseeing the appropriate development of the activities to improve the road connecting the municipality of Rioblanco with the *vereda* Mesa del Palmichal, the road between the *veredas* of Icarco and Santa Rita in the municipality of Chaparral, and the road connecting the *veredas* Santiago Pérez with Casa de Zinc in Ataco. In Mesa del Palmichal, Rioblanco, Colombia Responde constructed cement retaining walls and bases and began to bring the materials for constructing drains and sewers. In June, the municipality sent construction machinery to form the path. This initiative has a total cost of \$628,134 USD; Colombia Responde is contributing \$99,419 USD (19% of the total cost), the community is providing \$7,853 USD (1%), the Municipality of Rioblanco is contributing \$350,000 USD, and the UACT has committed \$170,862 USD



(27%) to the effort. In Santiago Perez – Casa de Zinc, Ataco, Colombia Responde installed eight sewer drains, and obtained the materials to install seven culverts to complete its contribution to this activity. Colombia Responde is contributing \$99,743 USD to cover 30% of the cost of this activity, and leveraging \$5,556 USD (2%) from the community and \$60,770 (18%) from the Municipality of Ataco. The UACT has committed \$166,647 USD (50%) to this initiative. Finally, in Icarco and Santa Rita a second operating meeting was held to select personnel, materials for constructing the sewer have arrived, and the municipality has sent machines to form the path and permit the transportation of materials. The community has also contributed unskilled labor to unload materials and carry out other basic tasks. Colombia Responde is contributing \$55,772 USD to this initiative (31% of the total cost), and is leveraging \$2,263 USD (1%) from the community, \$64,542 USD (36%) from the municipality of Chaparral, and \$55,824 (31%) from the UACT. It is important to note that the GRCT has yet to advance the tasks that it had been assigned in the framework of these three activities; if these delays continue this could jeopardize the completion and therefore effectiveness of these interventions.

#### ■ **Repairing hydraulic processing systems in Rioblanco**

In April, a combined effort by Colombia Responde, the municipal administration of Rioblanco, and local community members resulted in the successful completion of the Potrerito de Aguayo aqueduct, and significant progress on the Espiritu Santo Albania aqueduct, which received new plumbing in two sections, as well as a range of other infrastructure. When the Potrerito de Aguayo aqueduct and the inlet pipe of the Espiritu Santo Albania aqueduct were damaged by flooding, the municipal administration installed a faulty makeshift pipe system that results in inconsistent service to the community and waste. This sewage system also runs close to a major thoroughfare and has sustained damages from passing vehicles; at this point, the infrastructure is largely damaged, missing, or out-of-date—in part due to the fact that the Espiritu Santo Albania Aqueduct runs close to a major thoroughfare. In May, operating and oversight committee meetings were convened in El Limon to review plans that will be executed in the coming months. The project was completed in the *vereda* Potrerito de Aguayo, and there has been significant advance in installing pipes to improve the connectivity of homes in Espiritu Santo Albania. In the *vereda* Santiago Pérez in Ataco, additional activities were carried out with remaining funds from this activity. Plastic tanks and valves were delivered, as well as chemicals to optimize the water's quality. Installation of indoor plumbing was completed in June. Colombia Responde has been monitoring the progress of tasks advanced by the municipality and communities in both *veredas*, which need to be completed before the final work is inaugurated. The municipality plans to install the water system's measuring devices and will then officially present the completed work to the community. Colombia Responde is contributing \$46,401 USD to this initiative, leveraging \$13,978 USD from the community and \$11,111 USD from the Municipality of Chaparral.



The completed inlet pipe of the Potrerito de Aguayo aqueduct.

#### ■ **Building bridges in Rioblanco**

In June, Colombia Responde completed major sections of a bridge for pedestrians and cargo animals in the *vereda* of El Canelo, municipality of Rioblanco. The metal components of the bridge, including crossbeams, cable and longitudinal beams, are ready to be transported and installed via cable as soon as the municipality finishes laying the bridge's concrete foundation. The municipality has already build the base, footboard and columns of the support structure on one side of the river and needs to also complete this task on the opposite side. However, progress remains slow due to delays in the delivery of materials to the municipality.

Colombia Responde is contributing \$29,809 to this initiative, and is leveraging \$28,542 from the municipality and supplies equivalent to \$556 from the private sector.

## Land

### ▪ Logistical support to the administrative phase of the restitution process

On April 17, the Land Restitution Monitoring Committee held its second meeting to assess the progress of the commitments made during the first meeting to support the administrative phase of the restitution process.

However, as it has not been possible to initiate the implementation of this activity, these advances were found to be insignificant. For example, no office space has been rented, and the hiring of staff is an ongoing process as 560 applications were received and reviewed. The staff that will be hired will be in charge of developing an action plan to meet to Restitution Unit's goals, in terms of technical requirements to initiate legal action and proper follow up of restitution demands. In May, 25 court decisions were obtained corresponding to 54 restitution requests, 24 of which were in the municipality of Ataco following the microfocalization exercise supported since last year. On May 22, the third monitoring committee was held in Ibagué. Seven people were hired to join the Restitution Unit team including the General Coordinator, Social Coordinator, Cadastral Coordinator, Registry Specialist, IGAC Support, and two Data Entry Clerks. The Legal Coordinator position was not filled, as none of the candidates who applied for the position met its minimum requirements. The committee established that in order to advance with this activity it was of the utmost importance to have office space from which to base operations. The next meeting is scheduled for June 20, 2013. This activity corresponds to the program's contribution of \$1.5 million USD with leveraged funds from the GOC for \$2.7 million USD.



Steel cable for the animal and pedestrian bridge, Rioblanco, Tolima.

### ▪ Updating cadastral records in Chaparral



Representatives from IGAC and Colombia Responde set up new equipment to facilitate the updating of cadastral records, Chaparral, Tolima.

Colombia Responde delivered ten computers to the office of IGAC (Agustin Codazzi Geographic Institute) in Chaparral, to support the municipality's process of updating the official cadaster. The activity envisages updating 23,000 properties through topographical surveys and a thorough legal assessment. Colombia Responde will provide technical assistance to IGAC, providing \$287,194 USD to hire 36 consultants including topographers and field coordinators. IGAC and the municipality of Chaparral will provide \$1,165,371 USD in counterpart funding to complete this important undertaking, which will be key to reconciling land records that serve as a base for tax collection and basic input for planning policies and land development. The cartographic and cadastral information will also serve as a basis for advancing legal registration and land restitution processes in collaboration

with INCODER and the Land Restitution Unit; therefore, stakeholders are emphasizing the quality and level of detail of the data that is collected, so that it can be utilized by the relevant government institutions.

## ▪ Registration of private properties

Colombia Responde continues supporting the registration of private properties by facilitating the final phase of the legal proceedings to formalize private properties in rural areas. In April, the program supported three judicial inspections carried out by the Chaparral Circuit Court. They include two *veredas* in Ataco, the initiation of 4 proceedings in the El Guamo courts in spite of allegations of illegality, and the collection of Powers of Attorney to continue advancing additional cases in El Guamo. In May, the civil court of Chaparral carried out judicial inspections of three *veredas* in Planadas—Las Coloradas, El Playon, and San Isidro. Lawyers are currently in the process of collecting Powers of Attorney to support cases currently in civil courts 1 and 2 of the Guamo Circuit Court. Many local leaders have articulated their support of these efforts, including the Municipal Secretary of Ortega and numerous JAC presidents and members. This activity seeks to help the public sector provide a timely response to vulnerable rural populations, strengthening the abilities of the territorial authorities to formalize private properties given that the legal proceedings for these properties started during the last administration and are now at risk of termination due to the statute of limitations. CELI-Central is providing \$57,066 USD to support this process by hiring two lawyers.

## ▪ Registration of private and abandoned properties

CELI-Central continues to support the registration of properties containing schools, health centers and other facilities where public services are provided. Legal registration will not only ensure property rights but will also enable municipalities to carry out infrastructural, educational and other type of improvements because they will be able to officially include these initiatives in their development plans. CELI-Central is providing legal and logistical support for \$284,691 USD up until October 2013. During the month of May the UACT, CELI-Central and local authorities met to evaluate the development of the activity to legally register rural private and vacant properties in the four consolidation municipalities. The municipality of Rioblanco agreed to fund topographical surveys in red areas. The municipality of Ataco is evaluating property taxes to be charged in the properties to be legalized. Chaparral and Planadas are in the process of collecting key data, and the municipality of Chaparral has begun topographical surveys in some *veredas* located in red areas. Topographical surveys carried out by CELI-Central will be submitted in June to complete the registration processes.

During the month of June, Colombia Responde continued to advance the formalization of private and abandoned properties in Southern Tolima. In the municipality of Ataco, Colombia Responde carried out the classification of various school premises, identifying a group of 30 properties that may meet the criteria for the formalization process. The issue of property taxes continues to be under discussion in this municipality; the mayor has signed an agreement to cover \$166.67 USD per process, including the appraisal fees. In Chaparral, representatives of Colombia Responde met with the mayor and community leaders to discuss options for combining efforts in order to cover the various costs necessary for formalization. The parties reached an agreement that the community will meet 50% of the costs, and the mayor will cover the remaining 50%. In Planadas, the mayor, community leaders and Colombia Responde are in the process of signing a cost sharing agreement; the mayor's office will contribute up to 16,666.67 USD for legal costs incurred during the property formalization process, and also present the activity to the Territorial Committee on Transitional Justice (*Comité Territorial de Justicia Transicional*; CTJT), so that it can adopt the appropriate protective measures.



# 4 SUCCESS STORIES

## Not Just Child's Play



Children play on their new playground in the vereda of Palma Arriba, La Montanita, Caquetá.

**“These playgrounds have been a huge help for us because before children didn’t have any way to have fun during breaks, we just had an outdated field for 180 kids; there was no space. Now, with the playground, children can better use their free time and we are really happy.” - Mauricio Rincon, teacher, Vista Hermosa, Meta**

Colombia Responde has been collaborating with national and municipal institutions to create a dialogue with rural communities. By facilitating participatory workshops, the program is helping communities to prioritize their development needs and vocalize them to their government, and equipping government with the capacity to respond. High on communities’ lists is the need for safe recreational spaces for children and youth to spend their free time, and the need to improve educational conditions.

Building playgrounds has permitted Colombia Responde to support governments in responding quickly to needs that community members express to them, nurturing trust between civil society and government and setting the stage for medium- and long-term interventions in these rural areas. In this framework, since 2012 Colombia Responde has installed a total of 150 playgrounds benefitting at least 3,000 children. While building playgrounds is relatively simple and inexpensive, its positive impact is felt at many levels.

The value of play is magnified in areas that struggle with conflict and instability, where they have been found to promote healing and positive social interactions for children who are stressed or struggling. In the rural areas where Colombia Responde operates, children face the threat of violence and recruitment from illegal armed groups, and their families have frequently faced displacement due to conflict or extreme weather patterns. School attendance is low, educational conditions are poor, and problems including drug use are also on the rise in many areas.

As many playgrounds are located on or near school grounds, the primary beneficiaries of the new playgrounds are the teachers and students in rural schools. “The playground has been very helpful at the pedagogical level. All physical education classes are carried out there so children can develop their motor skills. The playground is also a way for children to share and meet their peers. In the afternoon many parents come with their younger children and they enjoy it as well, now. They don’t have to go to [a nearby town] to enjoy themselves, they now have a suitable place to play here in the



Schoolchildren in the vereda of Costa Rica, Vista Hermosa, Meta enjoy recess on the playground.



*vereda*,” states teacher Olga Maria Benjumea, of *vereda* Los Andes, Planadas. Installing playgrounds near schools also helps ensure the playgrounds’ safe and proper use and maintenance. While most have warranties of at least 20 years, frequent use by children and youth of all ages has made maintenance a priority.

Several Field Officers have received feedback from teachers that students not only attend school for more days per week as a result of the new playground, but spend more time at school. Maria Yineth Gonzalez, the director of Palma Arriba School in La Montañita, Caqueta notes that “Before the only thing we had to play with was a soccer ball...not everything is about the classes; play is an important aspect of children’s development.” One of her students chimed in, “I’m happy because now we have somewhere to play.”

The playground installation process strengthens the capacities of local community members and government representatives, who oversee and participate in the process from procurement through assembly and maintenance. As Eliodoro Renteria, the Field Officer for the municipality of Vista Hermosa, Meta states, “I want to highlight the impact that (the playgrounds) have had on the schools and the support that we have received from the community, in which community members accompanied us and helped us to install the playground. We invited them to participate in the process so that in the near future, these communities can install and maintain their own playgrounds.” Since many of these communities are quite remote and struggle with poor transportation infrastructure, municipal administrations and local residents learn to manage the logistics of planning, transportation and assembly. They can then apply these lessons implement larger-scale economic development, infrastructure, and social development projects.

Playgrounds make up part of a larger development strategy, and are helping to create a cultural shift in communities, improving the social fabric and community pride giving residents a central, safe place to gather and be proud of. Recognized internationally as a fundamental human right, child’s play is about exploring, learning, and interacting, helping children to develop physically, cognitively and socially. The playgrounds, simple as they may seem, are achieving just that.



Schoolchildren in the vereda of San Carlos, Uribe, Meta get ready for P.E. class on their playground.

A video filmed by Colombia Responde’s Field Officers to highlight the impact of playgrounds from the beneficiaries’ perspective can viewed, in Spanish, at: <http://vimeo.com/71530015>.

# 5 OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

## 5.1 NATIONAL

The peace process continues to take center stage at the national level. This round of talks focused on the FARC's political participation, the second of the five negotiation points. On June 25, a key negotiator for the government insisted that the FARC disarm prior to entering the political sphere. Public officials have stated that the rebel group would have to distance themselves from their weapons, at least symbolically, in order to participate in politics following the peace accords. Despite full support from the EU and Uruguay's President Mujica, as well as a softening of criticism from former President Uribe, the talks this quarter did not produce any official agreements. Still, some small progress was made and the two sides came away optimistic. According to sources, the FARC has softened its demands for a constituent assembly which was formerly considered an unwavering position. A constituent assembly was last formed in 1991 and resulted in the dissolution and rewriting of the constitution. Also, the GOC has indicated that it wants to set a hard deadline of November for reaching an agreement and the FARC does not want to impose time limits.

## 5.2 CAQUETA

The FARC maintains a strong presence in the Caquetá consolidation zones. Guerrilla units have repeatedly attempted to attack the Union Peneya military base in order to recover a strategic corridor for the illegal transportation of narcotics, weapons and money. According to military intelligence, drug trafficking has increased in La Montañita because the FARC has become the main collector of coca base which it then transports by river to the department of Putumayo and then Ecuador. This situation has hindered mobility in several rural areas, preventing the successful execution of some of CELI-Central's activities and impacting the military's traffic signal security classification system (*semaforización*).

In April, clandestine meetings were held in the three municipalities to force civilians to participate in the demonstrations held in Florencia to protest the state of education in the department. It is suspected that the FARC takes advantage of these exercises to advance intelligence and terrorist operations. Also, a 24-year old farmer who was kidnapped by the FARC's 49th Front for 10 days allegedly escaped from his captors and was found by army personnel. He was taken to the department's capital for medical attention.

In May, students and professors held marches along major thoroughfares in San Vicente del Caguán, Cartagena del Chairá, and La Montañita, to protest deficiencies and inequities in the education system. As a result, urban areas and key infrastructure were paralyzed for several days. In June, the FARC intensified proselytizing activities to put pressure on civil population to denounce the presence of the army in key corridors of Caqueta. Illegal armed groups have galvanized their urban support networks in building explosives including landmines; as a result, attacks on military units and police stations increased in June.

## 5.3 CAUCA/ VALLE DEL CAUCA

In April, Leonidas Zambrano "Caliche," the notorious commander of FARC's Jacobo Arenas division and member of FARC Central Command, was killed during military operations in Cauca. Considered by some to be FARC leader Pablo Catatumbo's natural successor, Caliche has reportedly been a part of the organization for over 30 years. His death was falsely reported in October 2011, resulting in a US\$1 million reward on his head. According to the commander of the Army's 3rd Brigade, investigators used dental and fingerprinting tests to determine Caliche's identity. The National Army had reportedly been on Caliche's trail for over six months and hailed his death as a major victory because it will substantially hinder operations in the Southwest

and push the group to find an adequate and experienced replacement. In addition, on April 17 armed forces captured members of FARC's sixth front, along with a significant amount of weapons. These events are part of a grand military strategy in Colombia's Southwest to dramatically reduce FARC's military capability. As a result more than 100 guerrilla members have demobilized, 61 have been captured and 75 have been killed.

On April 4, the FARC's Front 6 attacked soldiers on "Antena Hill," near the municipality of Corinto, Cauca. The army's Apollo Task Force responded quickly, and the incident did not hinder Colombia Responde's operations in the area—specifically, a meeting with the GRCT and the Regional Director of Colombia Responde's Cauca office occurred as planned in Corinto. However, a similar situation occurred on April 23, when a bomb detonated in Corinto's cemetery.

Military operations in Cauca in May continued to weaken FARC's Jacobo Arenas division, which has been responsible for numerous attacks on bridges and energy infrastructure along the Panamerican Highway, forced recruitment, and urban military and reconnaissance activities in the municipality of Santander de Quilichao. Military sources also note that there has been a significant change among the indigenous communities of northern Cauca who have publicly rejected the political campaign that the FARC has been promoting locally. The FARC claim that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has infiltrated these communities, causing their shift in attitude.

In June, intelligence activities permitted the armed forces to identify urban militia networks in the departments of Cauca and Valle del Cauca this quarter. These networks are key to illegal armed groups' ability to carry out attacks aimed at negatively impacting public opinion and putting pressure on the peace negotiations process, especially because the political participation of the FARC is currently under discussion. The Colombian army also discovered a "FARC factory" capable of producing 200 mortars each month, belonging to the FARC's Manuel Cepeda Front.

## **5.4 META**

Although there was an apparent calm in the department of Meta in April, military intelligence reports that guerrilla groups are preparing a series of attacks on public forces. There have been some cases of forced recruitment in the municipalities of Vista Hermosa and Uribe, but fear of retaliation from armed groups has kept families from immediately reporting the recruitment of their children. This makes the prosecution process much more challenging when the families do eventually report the children as missing.

The field officer of Uribe was informed of the presence of guerrilla members in the *vereda* La Floresta; as a result, a monitoring visit scheduled for April 25 was delayed until security conditions stabilize. Illegal armed groups in the area are carrying out espionage and illegal activities such as theft of livestock, with documented cases in Macarena and Uribe, as well as extortion and drug trafficking to finance their activities.

In May, Mayor of Uribe Marcelino Chacon and eleven other municipal officials have been publicly accused of rebellion and detained in the municipality of Granada for questioning. Unofficial sources claim that demobilized FARC members and intelligence reports have linked them to FARC support networks. CELI-Central activities in the municipality have been put on hold until a new mayor is appointed, as well as a new JAC president in the *vereda* of La Argelia, where a number of projects are currently underway. In May 15, following the installation of a playground in the *vereda* La Julia, Uribe, the contractors were stopped and questioned by members of an illegal armed group.

## **5.5 SOUTHERN TOLIMA**

In May, the mayor of Ataco reported the kidnapping of a coffee producer in the *vereda* of La Reforma. As a result, Colombia Responde rescheduled its monitoring visits to the area. In addition, illegal mining--apparently controlled by the FARC--is on the rise in the municipality of Ataco. In a recent national mining

report, the comptroller general of Colombia warned that mining operations in areas of armed conflict would likely impede the land restitution process set forth in President Santos' Victims and Land Restitution Law of 2011. In addition, illegal armed groups are present in the *vereda* Canoas of San Roque, where the restitution unit has been advancing land restitution processes.

The FARC continues to gain strength in Chaparral, Planadas and Rioblanco. Military operations against the FARC's Front 21 in La Marina and San Jose de Las Herosas permitted the demobilization and neutralization of many FARC members, in spite of difficult conditions due to the presence of landmines in the areas, planted by the FARC to slow down security forces and allow rebel fighters to escape from police and military assaults. In June, military intelligence sources found that Front 21 is currently under reorganization, due to the significant number of casualties they have experienced in recent altercations with state armed forces. They have significant support from their urban units, which supply them with food and weapons.

From May 13-19, the municipalities of Rioblanco, Planadas and Ataco experienced power outages due to attacks by illegal armed groups on the electrical grid. This situation hindered the development of some of Colombia Responde's program activities in the area. Planadas and Rioblanco have been experiencing an increase in small-scale illicit crops, a main source of income for the FARC and local *campesinos*. As result, the homicide rate has been increasing in Planadas. An alternative source of funding for the FARC continues to be extortion, forcing local producers and business men to pay contributions to the guerrilla.



# 6 OVERALL PROJECT STATUS

## 6.1 CONTRACTS AND GRANTS

During the past quarter, the Contracts and Grants office focused on the implementation, modification and closure of existing activities and the implementation of new activities. As detailed in the table below, a total of 66 activities were officially approved during the past quarter and commitments towards these activities during the reporting period reached a total of \$5,738,783 USD.

**TABLE 4: QUARTERLY COMMITMENTS BY COMPONENT**

Component	# Activities	CELI funding committed	Counterpart private funding committed	Counterpart public funding committed	Totals (USD)
Social Development	7	1,602,818,083	259,305,400	8,503,946,865	10,366,070,348
Economic Development	4	432,125,562	230,895,000	6,489,449,500	7,152,470,062
Good Governance	8	2,358,676,000	20,000,000	3,539,320,109	5,917,996,109
Infrastructure and Connectivity	15	2,046,834,887	1,689,178,750	3,748,274,382	7,484,288,019
Land	5	2,755,746,318	0	8,762,550,658	11,518,296,976
Cross-cutting contracts	4	\$1,133,608,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,133,608,000
<b>Totals (USD)</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>\$5,738,783</b>	<b>\$1,221,877</b>	<b>\$17,246,412</b>	<b>\$24,207,072</b>

**TABLE 5: DETAILED LIST OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES IN APRIL**

Activity Code	Region	Component	Activity Name	CELI-Central (USD)	Counterpart (USD)	Totals (USD)
SD-02475-13	META	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	MEJORAMIENTO DE LAS CONDICIONES DEL INTERNADO LA JULIA, DEPARTAMENTO DEL META	\$111,051	\$3,031,831	\$3,142,881
SD-02522-13	TOLIMA	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN CENTRO DE DESARROLLO INFANTIL EN RIOBLANCO, TOLIMA	\$64,740	\$405,662	\$470,402
SD-02526-13	TOLIMA	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	FORTALECIMIENTO DE ORGANIZACIONES PRODUCTIVAS EN TOLIMA	\$225,322	\$295,000	\$520,322
ED-02488-13	META	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	FOMENTAR LA ALIANZA PRODUCTIVA GANADERA CON ALMEGÁN EN MESETAS, META	\$42,333	\$76,899	\$119,233
ED-02493-13	CAUCA	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	ESTUDIOS DE FACTIBILIDAD Y DISEÑOS DE PEQUEÑOS DISTRITOS DE RIEGO, SANTANDER DE QUILICHAO, CAUCA	\$99,639	\$127,028	\$226,667
GOB-02466-13	META	GOOD GOVERNANCE	MEJORAMIENTO DE LAS CAPACIDADES DE LOS CONSEJOS MUNICIPALES DE DESARROLLO RURAL. CMDR	\$99,467	\$265,556	\$365,022
GOB-02471-13	CAQUETA	GOOD GOVERNANCE	REFORMULACIÓN PBOT Y EOT EN CAQUETÁ	\$236,583	\$414,694	\$651,277
GOB-02502-13	TOLIMA	GOOD GOVERNANCE	ACCESO AL SISTEMA GENERAL DE REGALÍAS - II FASE	\$90,667	\$149,444	\$240,111
SI-02462-13	TOLIMA	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN POLIDEPORTIVO EN LA VEREDA BRUSELAS, CHAPARRAL, TOLIMA	\$14,931	\$56,111	\$71,042
SI-02492-13	META	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	MEJORAMIENTO DE LAS CONDICIONES DE MOVILIDAD EN LA VEREDA LA ARGELIA, URIBE, META	\$99,980	\$326,852	\$426,832
SI-02513-13	TOLIMA	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	MEJORAMIENTO DE LA VÍA QUE CONECTA A SANTIAGO PÉREZ CON CASA DE ZINC, ATACO, TOLIMA	\$99,743	\$232,973	\$332,716
SI-02515-13	TOLIMA	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	MEJORAMIENTO DE LA VÍA QUE CONECTA A RIOBLANCO CON MESA DE PALMICHAL, RIOBLANCO, TOLIMA	\$99,419	\$528,715	\$628,134
SI-02524-13	TOLIMA	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	ADECUACIÓN DEL ACUEDUCTO DE EL LIMÓN, MUNICIPIO DE CHAPARRAL, TOLIMA	\$39,553	\$67,485	\$107,037
SI-02527-13	TOLIMA	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	MEJORAMIENTO VIA ICARCO-SANTARITA.MUNICIPIO DE CHAPARRAL.TOLIMA	\$55,772	\$122,629	\$178,401
CCE-02491-13	CAUCA	CROSS-CUTTING CONTRACTS	APOYO TECNICO PLAN DE ACCION CAUCA	\$29,111	\$0	\$29,111
CCE-02494-13	META	CROSS-CUTTING CONTRACTS	ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA EJECUCIÓN DE ACTIVIDADES META	\$82,222	\$0	\$82,222
CCE-02506-13	CAQUETA	CROSS-CUTTING CONTRACTS	APOYO TECNICO REGIONAL CAQUETA	\$28,622	\$0	\$28,622
CCE-02507-13	TOLIMA	CROSS-CUTTING CONTRACTS	FORMULACIÓN, GESTIÓN Y SEGUIMIENTO ACTIVIDADES TOLIMA	\$24,089	\$0	\$24,089
LND-02528-13	TOLIMA	LAND	ACTUALIZACIÓN CATASTRAL EN EL MUNICIPIO DE CHAPARRAL, TOLIMA	\$287,194	\$1,165,372	\$1,452,566
				<b>\$1,830,439</b>	<b>\$7,266,250</b>	<b>\$9,096,689</b>

**TABLE 6: DETAILED LIST OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES IN MAY**

Activity Code	Region	Component	Activity Name	CELI-Central (USD)	Counterpart (USD)	Totals (USD)
SD-02532-13	CAUCA	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE LA POLÍTICA PÚBLICA IAJ EN LOS MUNICIPIOS DE CONSOLIDACIÓN DEL CAUCA	\$513,208	\$1,324,065	\$1,837,273
GOB-02530-13	CAUCA	GOOD GOVERNANCE	DEFENSA JURIDICA MUNICIPAL	\$214,444	\$264,853	\$479,298
GOB-02534-13	CAUCA	GOOD GOVERNANCE	FORMULACIÓN Y GESTIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE REGALÍAS Y DE OTRAS FUENTES EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DEL CAUCA	\$276,422	\$509,136	\$785,558
SI-02490-13	CAUCA	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	PREINVERSIÓN VIAL MIRANDA - CAUCA	\$211,281	\$6,268,333	\$6,479,614
SI-02531-13	CAUCA	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	ADECUACIÓN DE SEDES EDUCATIVAS EN SANTANDER DE QUILICHAO, CAUCA	\$39,841	\$101,178	\$141,019
SD-02505-13	CAQUETA	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	ESCUELAS DE FORMACIÓN CULTURAL EN CAQUETÁ	\$176,683	\$383,368	\$560,051
SD-02496-13	CAQUETA	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	APOYO A "VOCES JUVENILES"	\$114,757	\$335,922	\$450,679
ED-02495-13	CAQUETA	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	PRE-INVERSIÓN PARA LA CERTIFICACIÓN DE FINCAS LIBRES DE BRUCELOSIS Y TUBERCULOSIS EN CAQUETÁ	\$65,923	\$3,342,222	\$3,408,146
ED-02497-13	CAQUETA	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	IMPLEMENTACIÓN DEL PROYECTO BOSQUES PARA EL FUTURO EN CAQUETÁ	\$833,187	\$2,098,931	\$2,932,118
ED-02542-13	CAQUETA	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	ESTABLECIMIENTO DE 100 HECTÁREAS DE CACAO EN CARTAGENA DEL CHAIRÁ, CAQUETÁ	\$199,778	\$418,584	\$618,361
ED-02543-13	CAQUETA	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	ESTABLECIMIENTO DE CACAO EN SISTEMAS AGROFORESTALES EN CARTAGENA DEL CHAIRÁ, CAQUETÁ	\$172,444	\$350,532	\$522,976
GOB-02538-13	CAQUETA	GOOD GOVERNANCE	FORTALECIMIENTO DEL ARCHIVO Y DE LA GESTIÓN DOCUMENTAL EN CAQUETÁ	\$114,716	\$131,075	\$245,791
GOB-02470-13	CAQUETA	GOOD GOVERNANCE	DEFENSA JURÍDICA DE MUNICIPIOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DEL CAQUETÁ	\$73,444	\$125,444	\$198,889
LND-02484-13	CAQUETA	LAND	ACTUALIZACIÓN Y FORMACIÓN CATASTRAL EN CAQUETÁ	\$334,287	\$1,101,038	\$1,435,324
GOB-02468-13	TOLIMA	GOOD GOVERNANCE	DIAGNÓSTICO PREVIO Y ACTUALIZACIÓN DEL PBOT Y EOT DE LOS CUATRO MUNICIPIOS DEL TOLIMA	\$36,978	\$77,778	\$114,756
SD-02434-13	TOLIMA	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	PROYECTO PILOTO DE SALUD EN ATACO, TOLIMA	\$151,068	\$192,222	\$343,290
<b>Totals</b>				<b>\$3,528,462</b>	<b>\$17,024,680</b>	<b>\$20,553,142</b>

**TABLE 7: DETAILED LIST OF APPROVED ACTIVITIES IN JUNE**

Corridor	Component	Activity Name	CELI-Central (USD)	Counterpart (USD)	Totals (USD)
CAQUETA	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	FORTALECIMIENTO DE LA ESTRATEGIA DE ESCUELAS SALUDABLES EN CARTAGENA DEL CHAIRÁ, CAQUETÁ	\$555,542	\$946,077	\$1,501,619
CAQUETA	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	ELECTRIFICACIÓN A ESCUELAS RURALES DE CARTAGENA DEL CHAIRÁ, CAQUETÁ	\$424,976	\$659,893	\$1,084,869
CAUCA	LAND	RESTITUCIÓN DE TIERRAS, FASE I, MUNICIPIOS DE CONSOLIDACIÓN, DEPARTAMENTO DEL CAUCA	\$161,511	\$485,948	\$647,459
CAUCA	LAND	ACTUALIZACIÓN CATASTRAL EN MUNICIPIOS DE CONSOLIDACIÓN DE CAUCA Y VALLE DEL CAUCA	\$353,347	\$1,569,418	\$1,922,765
META	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	FORTALECIMIENTO DE LAS CAPACIDADES DE PLANEACIÓN DEL SISTEMA EDUCATIVO	\$250,000	\$3,142,451	\$3,392,451
TOLIMA	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	FORMACION A JOVENES EN TOLIMA	\$99,833	\$210,556	\$310,389
TOLIMA	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	ADECUACIÓN DE UN TRAMO DEL ALCANTARILLADO Y PAVIMENTACIÓN DE CALLES EN HERRERA, RIOBLANCO,	\$99,748	\$224,225	\$323,972
TOLIMA	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY	CONSTRUCCIÓN DE INFRAESTRUCTURA DEPORTIVA EN LAS VEREDAS CUPILICUA Y HORIZONTE, ATACO, TOLIMA	\$30,317	\$20,222	\$50,539
<b>Totals (USD)</b>			<b>\$479,898</b>	<b>\$3,597,453</b>	<b>\$4,077,351</b>

## 6.2 TOTAL CELI SPENDING

CELI Central spent a total of \$5,474,553.22 USD this quarter. Table 9 shows expenditures by budget line item.

**TABLE 8: QUARTERLY EXPENDITURES BY BUDGET LINE ITEM**

Description	April 2013 (USD)	May 2013 (USD)	June 2013 (USD)	Totals (USD)
Direct Labor	\$236,569.44	\$236,677.77	\$235,347.56	\$708,594.77
Fringe Benefits	90,041.96	92,766.53	168,277.30	351,085.79
Travel, Transportation and Per Diem	36,564.65	28,215.10	22,662.66	87,442.41
Allowances	22,231.21	33,677.24	26,264.29	82,172.74
Grants & Subcontracts	873,039.34	1,206,216.97	1,240,593.74	3,319,850.05
Equipment	3,728.47	10,782.82	11,212.00	25,723.29
Other Direct Costs	83,165.37	87,388.79	85,253.81	255,807.97
Indirect Costs	142,627.96	149,331.01	157,535.25	449,494.22
Fee	55,059.04	68,272.71	72,050.23	195,381.98
<b>Totals (USD)</b>	<b>\$1,543,027.44</b>	<b>\$1,913,328.94</b>	<b>\$2,019,196.84</b>	<b>\$5,475,553.22</b>

## 6.3 HUMAN RESOURCES

This quarter, CELI-Central hired an Economic Development Specialist for its Ibagué regional office, as well as a Deputy Director for Contracts and Grants in Bogotá. Wilson Gaitan joined the newly created Land and Rural Development Unit.